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FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—February 26

Sun Rises	6.38 A M
Sun Sets	5.50 P M
Day's Length	11 h 12 m
High Water at Southport	3.37 P M
High Water at Wilmington	5.30 P M

The Weather.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture
Weather Bureau,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 49°; 8 p. m., 45°; maximum, 52°; minimum, 45°; mean, 48°.

Rainfall for the day, 1.73; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 6.37.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 24.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 23.5 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Generally fair, preceded by showers on the coast in the early morning; northerly winds.

OUTLINES.

An electric car in Chicago was struck simultaneously by two trains; three persons were killed and two probably fatally injured. —— The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reaches the conclusion that the Senate could afford to wait no longer for Spain to release Sanguilly, and it was decided to insist upon the passage of the resolution demanding his immediate release. —— Government officials deny that Consul General Lee has resigned. —— The Cuban League of the United States congratulates Consul General Lee on the patriotic stand he has taken. —— A resolution was introduced in the House declaring war against Spain. —— An exciting debate occurred in the Senate over the resolution demanding the immediate release of Julio Sanguilly. —— The Spanish Minister at Washington has received official notification of the pardon of Julio Sanguilly. —— Cotton warehouses of J. B. Lee & Co., Norlolk, Va., caught fire, and three hours' hard work were necessary to subdue the flames; loss fully covered by insurance. —— The Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association meet in Atlanta for the purpose of reorganizing. —— An extra session of the Mississippi Legislature will be called to provide for a deficiency in the State Treasury. —— England decides upon the policy she intends to pursue in the Cretan question, one part of which is that Crete is to remain a portion of the Turkish Empire. —— King George and his Cabinet proclaim their resolve to maintain their present policy towards Crete; the proposal of the Powers is regarded as a precarious make-shift which will not end the crisis. ——New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½; cotton quiet; middling 7¼c; Southern flour was dull, easy and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot market more active for exports and firm; No. 2 red free on board 82½@82½c; corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1 70; spirits turpentine quiet at 28½@29c.

Col. Watterson says bimetallism is all moonshine. We are surprised at the Colonel's getting off such thin, transparent stuff as that.

The grip is not particular as to the locality it operates in. It is estimated that there are 50,000 cases in the city of Philadelphia.

Both of the Senators from Utah are natives of that State, and both young. One, Rawlins, was born in 1850, the other, Cannon, in 1859.

A Washington pension attorney recently deceased left an estate worth $3,000,000, all made out of the "Union savers." He believed in liberal pensions as long as he lived.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks that Governor Bushnell's announcement of his purpose to appoint Hanna Senator was "a concession to the curiosity of the American people." It was a concession to Hanna's maul.

A member of the New York Legislature after a desperate effort at last succeeded in getting the floor and making his speech. It at least had the merit of brevity and ran thus: "Mr. Speaker; There ain't nothing in this bill—honest, there ain't."

The Chinese artichoke is said to be the coming rival of the potato. It is quite as palatable, can be cooked in as many different ways, will produce 500 bushels to the acre and do not require to have the jackets taken off before being eaten as the skin is very thin.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 132. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,123

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following Reduced Rates of Subscription to The Morning Star:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Star will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The Norfolk *Pilot* thinks the appointment of Hanna to the Senate a "shame to Ohio, to the Senate and to the incoming administration." As to the Senate we agree, but a State which kept John Sherman in the Senate so long can't be disgraced by sending Hanna in his place. And as for the administration, where would that be if it hadn't been for Hanna?

What will be the largest steamship afloat is now being built at Belfast, Ireland, for the White Star line. She will be 704 feet long, 119 feet longer than the Pennsylvania, the next longest. As her tonnage is not as much as some of the other steamers the probability is that the greater length is with a view to speed.

A Brooklyn man who has been working on it for years has, he claims, at last succeeded in completing a mechanism which, he says, will increase the speed of steam vessels from 25 to 35 per cent. without any additional fuel. The invention is to be tested on a yacht now being built at Brooklyn and which it is expected will make thirty miles an hour.

It is said that President Cleveland's objection to the immigration bill that has passed Congress is the clause prohibiting the employment of immigrants on public works unless they have declared their intention to become citizens. This is one of the best features in the bill.

Associate Justice Field still holds his seat in the United States Supreme Court, although there has been talk of his retiring for some time, on account of age and bodily infirmity. He is an obstinate old chap, and is probably holding on to spite the people who would like to have him resign.

The Legislature of Alabama has given substantial encouragement to the building of cotton mills in that State by the passage of a bill exempting from taxes for ten years all mills hereafter built costing $50,000 or more. It would have been better if the bill had been made to include other factories.

Although the population of Kansas has decreased, insanity in that State has within the past few years increased 45 per cent. This accounts for the kind of statesmen Kansas has been turning out.

The State of New York believes in its canals. The people have authorized an expenditure of $9,000,000 for canal improvement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. H. Stedman—City bonds wanted.
St. Thomas' Hall—Grand Concert.
Peterson & Rulfs—Announcement.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— A rare musical treat is promised all who attend the concert at St. Thomas' Hall to-night.

— R. J. McPherson, colored, was before Justice Bunting yesterday, charged with larceny. He was adjudged not guilty and discharged.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 108 bales, against 198 on the same day last year. The market closed firm at 6¾c, against 7¼c on the corresponding day of last year.

— Mr. Ernest Ellsworth and Miss Olivia Darden, daughter of Mr. Jno. G. Darden, all of this city, were united in marriage Wednesday night at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. R. A. Willis officiating.

OBITUARY.

Henry Peschau, of Wheeling, W. Va.—Walter Lee Whitfield, of Monroe, N. C.

Mr. E. T. Wade, salesman with Rheinstein & Co., received the sad intelligence yesterday of the death in Monroe on Wednesday morning of his brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Lee Whitfield.

The deceased was born in this city at 415 Walnut street, March 20, 1856. When he was but six years of age his parents removed as refugees to Lumberton. He was assistant agent of the Carolina Central Railroad with his father at Monroe for many years. Lately he has been engaged in the mercantile business. The greatest tenderness and faithfulness marked his relations to his parents in their old age, and he was always devoted to his brothers and sisters.

Mrs. E. T. Wade, sister of the deceased, left by the Seaboard Air Line yesterday afternoon, with her children, to attend the funeral.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. C. H. Cooper has gone to Winston.

— Mr. W. B. Brice, of Raleigh, was here yesterday.

— Dr. J. P. Brown, of Lumberton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. W. Edgerton, of Kenly, was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. Jno. R. Morris, of Goldsboro, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Mayor W. N. Harriss went to Newbern yesterday to attend the Fair.

— Mr. W. W. Phifer, of Charlotte, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. George T. Jones, of Rocky Point, was one of yesterday's arrivals in the city.

— Mr. R. S. Bond, N. C., and Mr. Thomas Wilson, Salem, S. C., were among yesterday's arrivals.

— Among the visitors in the city yesterday were Mr. H. R. Kinlaw, Rocky Mount; Mr. L. S. Jones, Warsaw, and Mr. Samuel W. Watts, Southport.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

A New Bill Sent to Raleigh and New Hanover Representatives Urged to Secure its Passage—Resolutions.

A mass meeting of Republicans of this city was held last night at Ruth Hall, the object of the meeting being to instruct the representatives in the Legislature as to what action they desired taken in amending the city charter.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. B. Rice, chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee. Jas. E. Howard was elected secretary. Chairman Rice stated the object of the meeting and then turned the meeting over to the citizens, who elected S. J. Ball, colored, chairman.

After several speakers had been heard on the subject of amending the city charter, Mr. C. P. Lockey was called upon to explain the bill which he had forwarded to Representative Howe. Mr. Lockey explained his bill and then introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, We hold local self-government to be one of the cardinal doctrines and mudsill principles of the Republican party of North Carolina, and in our judgment no true Republican should either vote or declare against any measure in harmony with said doctrine and principle.

We hold that if it is right for the majority of the qualified voters in the State to choose the Governor and other State officers, and if it is right for the qualified voters of the county to choose the sheriff and other county officers, it is equally right for the qualified voters of the city to choose the mayor and other principal city officers. And whereas, a bill has been drawn and sent to Representative Howe, providing for the election of the mayor, city clerk and treasurer, chief of police and city attorney of this city, by the popular vote of the same, and for the election of four aldermen at large by said popular vote, and we regard this as strictly Republican in principle and fair and just, and

Whereas, Said bill has not yet been introduced in the House by said Howe, now, therefore,

Resolved, By the Republicans of Wilmington, in mass meeting assembled, that we indorse said bill, and hereby instruct Representative Howe to introduce the same in the House at once and use every effort to secure its passage.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct Representative Sutton to support the bill and use every effort to secure its passage.

Resolved, That we instruct our Senator to support the bill and use every effort to secure its passage.

Resolved further, That Governor Russell is hereby respectfully but earnestly requested to use his influence with members of the Legislature to secure the passage of said bill.

Things becoming quite turbulent at this point, Mr. F. B. Rice arose and introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Senator and members of the General Assembly be instructed to use all honorable means to pass an amendment to our city charter either by new legislation or by such amendments to the bill recently objected to as may be in accord with the fundamental principles of the Republican party and acceptible to the fusionists of the General Assembly.

Mr. Rice's resolutions were voted down and Mr. Lockey's resolutions adopted.

On motion it was ordered that Representative Howe be wired to-day to introduce Mr. Lockey's bill; Senator Cannon and Sutton instructed to support it, and Governor Russell respectfully requested to use his influence for its passage.

The meeting at 10.45 o'clock adjourned.

Severely Injured in a Fight.

Two colored men, Chas. Mazon and Richard Nelson, got into a difficulty yesterday afternoon over a woman. Mazon hit Nelson over the head with a stick, inflicting a severe wound. Nelson obtained a warrant from Justice Bunting for Mazon's arrest, and Deputy Sheriffs Flynn, and Wm. Fonfield (colored) succeeded in arresting Mazon about an hour after the fight. He was committed to jail.

Storm Warning.

The following dispatch was received at the Weather Bureau at 12.45 p. m. yesterday:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—Hoist information signal. Storm apparently central, and developing on the South Atlantic coast. May cause high winds to-night on the South Atlantic and Virginia coasts.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Excelsior Shoe Store Opened Near Corner of Fourth and Campbell streets.

When a person desires to purchase a pair of shoes he is most likely to get exactly what he wants in style, quality and price at a place where shoes are the only articles on sale. The convenience of having a regular shoe store within easy reach has been denied the people of Brooklyn, and all living in the northern and northeastern parts of the city until yesterday, when the doors of the Excelsior Shoe Store were opened by the enterprising firm of Peterson & Rulfs.

The store is in the southern part of the handsome brick building lately completed by Mr. Oscar Pearsall, on the corner of Fourth and Campbell streets. It is handsomely finished inside and out, but the interior is particularly attractive, being ceiled in native North Carolina pine and elegantly fitted up with settees, electric lights, screens, etc. The show window is tastefully arranged and decorated, and has all the fixtures for an advantageous display.

The stock is entirely new and complete, is of the best quality and embraces all the latest styles.

Mr. Levi McMillan will have charge as manager. He has had wide experience as a salesman, is thoroughly well acquainted with the public, is polite and obliging and will build up a thriving trade for the Excelsior. His last engagement was with C. W. Polvogt & Co., which firm he left to take his present position. Mr. Edwin Davis will assist Mr. McMillan.

Funeral of Mrs. Geo. W. Sandford.

The remains of Mrs. Geo. W. Sandford, who died in Orange, N. J., arrived in the city yesterday morning and were interred in the afternoon in Oakdale cemetery. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. A. Watson, was held at 3 o'clock at St. James' Church. The pall-bearers were Col. T. C. McIlhenny and Mr. J. G. Swann, honorary, and Hon. A. M. Waddell, Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, Junius Davis, Esq., and Messrs. T. B. Lippitt, Geo. W. Kidder and J. H. Watters, active.

The remains were accompanied from Orange, N. J., by the husband of the deceased, daughter (Mrs. Parker) and son (Mr. Armond J. DeRosset).

The Star is pained to hear of the death of Mr. Henry Peschau, father of the Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, D. D., for many years pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, in this city, but now in charge of Zion Lutheran church, Greensburg, Pa. The deceased had been an invalid for a number of years and last Sunday morning the end came at his residence in Wheeling, W. Va. He was in the 74th year of his age. He was a cousin of Mr. E. Peschau, the German consul in this city.

March Weather.

The following data, covering a period of twenty six years, have been compiled from the Weather Bureau records at Wilmington, N. C.:

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 54°; the warmest month was that of 1878, with an average of 66°; the coldest month was that of 1873, with an average of 45°; the highest temperature was 87° on the 23d, 1894; the lowest temperature was 20° on the 5th, 1873; average date on which first "killing" frost occured in Autumn, November 8th; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in Spring, March 30th.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 3.87 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 11; the greatest monthly precipitation was 6.55 inches in 1871; the least monthly precipitation was 1.48 inches in 1887; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 4.75 inches on the 27th, 1883.

Criminal Court Jurors.

The following is a list of the jurors drawn for the Circuit Criminal Court which convenes in this city on the 8th of next month:

R. J. Fitzgerald, Albert M. Pate, J. R. Guthrie, W. H. Flynn, H. C. L. Borkenhagen, T. A. Price, C. H. Westbrook, Archie L. Freeman, W. P. Dickinson, Isaac N. Burriss, A. David, J. H. Padrick, J. G. Wagner, Samuel Northrop, Paul Gary, T. F. Darden, Thomas McDonald, W. K. Vann, William Watters, R. M. Murray, Walter F. Melton, James F. Canaday, M. E. Keathley, J. C. Lashley, John T. Hawkins, C. H. Thompson, C. W. Stewart, Silas Sneeden, R. J. Strickland, Jr., W. J. Penny, W. N. Fails, Fred. Koonce, Lewis J. Cottle, J. W. Kerr, C. S. Jarrell and David J. George.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

Halton Perry, alias Allen Robeson, the colored boy who was convicted in Washington, N. C., Monday, for criminally assaulting a young white girl, was sentenced Tuesday morning to be hanged on the 23rd of next month. The counsel for the defence made a motion for a new trial, but the motion was overruled, and the counsel then gave notice of an appeal. Perry is the boy who was arrested in this city on a warrant from Washington by Chief of Police Melton last July.

Races at Newbern Fair Postponed.

On account of the bad weather, the Thursday's races at the Newbern Fair have been postponed until Friday and the Friday's races will come off on Saturday. To accommodate those wishing to go over on Saturday, the W., N. & N. Railway Company has consented to run a special Fair train on that day also leaving Wilmington at 8 a. m.; leaving Newbern on return at 5.30 p. m. Fare for round trip, including admission to Fair, $2.25.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the Star. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

COMPROMISE LEASE BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

Gov. Russell Condemns It in Unqualified Terms—Republicans Caucus on Redistricting Congressional Districts—A Bill May be Passed Appointing Henry Judge.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Raleigh, Feb. 25.

Senator Grant to-day introduced a compromise bill in the Senate in regard to the lease of the North Carolina road. The bill gives legislative approval to a lease under a reduction of the term, with all the conditions of the present lease, the term being for thirty years from 1901, the rate being the same as the 99 year lease, and all the other provisions remain exactly the same. Grant's substitute is said to be acceptable to the Southern. Governor Russell was seen to-night in regard to Grant's substitute lease bill. He said: "It simply gives the North Carolina Railroad, to the Southern on its own terms. It puts them in a more profitable position than they were in before the Legislature met. It drives the State out of its own courts. It confirms and ratifies the lease for thirty-six years and puts the people in shackles so that they lie prostrate and gagged, without even a voice to protest against the spoliation of the State. It is an attempt to legalize the larceny of the people's property and to strike them down so that they cannot be heard to complain. I suppose they are expected to be thankful and duly grateful to the money kings for allowing them to keep the old Capitol with an empty treasury. Every Senator who wants to protect the State and save the people from this monstrous iniquity should vote down this substitute and pass the bill which has been prepared by some competent lawyers." The Republican caucus took up the matter of redistricting Congressional districts without action. They will nominate a Railway Commissioner to-morrow night. The bolters decided to take no further action until Russell appoints a Judge for the Eastern Circuit. This brings matters to a crisis and unless Russell appoints Henry right away, a bill will be passed naming a Judge.

Miss Jennie L. Bunting Becomes the Bride of Mr. Herbert F. Wilder.

At 9 o'clock last night Mr. Herbert F. Wilder, one of the train dispatchers of the Atlantic Coast Line, and Miss Jennie L. Bunting were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. J. Bunting, Rev. Dr. James Carmichael, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiating. Owing to recent bereavement in the family of the groom only a few relatives and intimate acquaintances were present. No cards were issued and there were no flowers.

The bride was becomingly attired in white mouseline de soie and carried a bouquet of American beauties. The attendants were Mr. J. Hicks Bunting with Miss Callaway and Mr. Bernice Moore with Miss Fannie Smallbones. Mr. C. L. Porter was best man, and the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Justin M. Bunting. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was rendered by Miss Fannie Corbett.

After the ceremony a pleasant reception was held and the couple received the warmest of congratulations, many of which came by telegraph from points at a distance. There were many elegant bridal presents. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder will make their home with Mr. S. V. Bunting, No. 412 Red Cross street.

The bride's brother, Mr. N. E. Bunting, and his wife, of Fayetteville, and Miss Rosa Wilder, of St. Stephen's, S. C., sister of the groom, were present.

Complimentary Dance.

Harmony Circle gave a delightful ball last night in their hall on Front street near Princess, complimentary to the visiting young ladies in the city. The dance was quite a brilliant affair, the comely ladies and handsome gentlemen, coupled with the sweet music of a string band and the fragrant odor of rare flowers which decked the hall, making the scene an enchanting one. About forty couples were present, and whirled around the floor in the merry waltz. At 12 o'clock a most elaborate supper was partaken of, after which the dance was resumed and kept up until an early hour this morning. The visitors present were Mrs. M. Mahalovitch and Miss Rosa Shields, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Nellye Schloss, of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Lillie Silberman, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Ike Harriss, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ike Sycle, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. Herman Witcover, of Marion, S. C.

Funeral of Mrs. Jno. W. Harper at Southport.

The funeral of Mrs. Jno. W. Harper was held at her late residence in Southport yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. G. E. Lloy, pastor of the Episcopal church of Southport. The pall-bearers were Messrs. A. E. Stevens, J. B. Ruark, E. J. Piver, C. E. Gause, V. S. Stevens, R. W. Davis, W. J. Newton, S. W. Watts, Wm. Weeks, M. Q. Craig, E. F. Davis and B. F. Newton. A large number from this city went down to Southport yesterday morning on the tug *Marion* to attend the funeral, returning in the afternoon.

Wooden Wedding Celebrated.

Wednesday being the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Schnibben, their many friends in a body, equipped with nearly everything made of or pertaining to wood, went to their residence on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth, to congratulate them on their wooden wedding. Refreshments were served, and the couple wished many returns of the day. Dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.

— Mr. W. H. Pemberton, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last evening.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMMITTEE REPORT IN FAVOR OF YOUNG AGAINST BROUGHTON.

Bill Introduced to Establish Dispensary in Cumberland—Bill Passed For Relief of Commissioners of Pender—Bill For Increased Appropriation to University Creates Diversion.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25.—Bills introduced in the Senate—By Geddie, to regulate the sale of liquor in Cumberland and to establish a dispensary; to establish a dispensary in Rutherfordton; to promote the dairy interests; to amend the Code relating to liquidation of damages.

By Smathers, to amend section 110 of the Code to read, "No clerk or any person connected in the law business with him shall act as counsel or attorney-at-law, or draft any deed, bond or other instrument of writing upon which he may be required to pass either in the probate or auditing of same, and shall not give legal construction to any such papers except in the discharge of his official duty."

The bills passed to amend the act incorporating the town of Morven, Anson county; to incorporate the town of Saratoga, Wilson county; to aid in the construction of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad, requiring the Governor to employ surveyors to locate the line and to furnish convicts to grade the road, the State to take stock in the road in payment for the use of the convicts and whatever money is expended by the State in the construction; to protect creditors and innocent purchasers of personal property mortgaged in other States; to regulate the appointment of cotton weighers at Raleigh; to pay pages five dollars extra; allowing grandchildren of ex-slaves to inherit property.

By Butler, to protect employes, passengers and shippers on railroads, and to elect Railway Commissioners by the people.

The House to-night passed bills for the relief of commissioners of Pender county and to provide for road taxation for Bladen.

The Election Committee this evening reported in favor of Young, of Wake, as against Broughton. The Governor is said to favor Sutton, of Cumberland, for Railway Commissioner, so he can appoint Walter Henry Judge.

In the House—Bills introduced by Hauser to provide for the election of Railway Commissioners by the people and give the Commission the right to prevent the reduction of the wages of any railway employe whose annual wages are less than $3,000, the penalty being $20 for each case, and also providing that no railway shall charge over 3½ cents a mile for first class and 2 cents for second class fare between any two points in the State, under penalty of $100 fine, this to apply to roads classed as "Standard" by the Railway Commission. By Duffy, to protect turpentine workers by fining any person $50 who adulterates spirits of turpentine with kerosene oil, or thirty days' imprisonment, or both.

Bills passed to amend the charter of the North Carolina Dairymen's Association, so as to allow it to offer premiums, the State to give $100 annually; to change the time of holding Superior Courts of Craven; to amend the law regarding restoration of citizenship, so that petitioners can file petitions in the county in which convicted or in the one in which he resides; to make it a misdemeanor for any person not duly licensed to perform the marriage ceremony.

The bill to make $5,000 additional appropriation to the University for water supply and for protection against fire was taken up. Dockery read the report of the joint committee which visited the University. Hauser attempted, just as Dockery began reading, to move to table this bill, but was ruled out of order. The report of the committee showed that the property is worth $500 000; that the income does not meet expenses, the deficit last year being $650; pays high tribute to the conduct of the 400 students and the quality of their work. Dockery spoke in support of the report, saying the sum recommended was the bottom amount to enable the University to hold its present position. He said unless $5,000 was given the University would go backward, and the State would feel that. He said the State Treasurer said to-day that the State could well increase the appropriation. Chairman Johnson, of the Finance Committee, said the committee could state that the total appropriations made by the Legislature for all purposes would be $40,000 to $50,000 less than those made two years ago. He said there would be a total of appropriations of $50,000 or $60,000 this year, against $103,000 last year. Bryan, of Chatham, spoke fiercely against the appropriation. He was put under cross-fire. Lusk said he was always on the opposite side from Bryan because he then felt sure he was right. Bryan raised a great laugh by crying out, "How were you on the Senatorial election?" Lusk retorted by saying, "Where were you; were you with me?" "No; you were with me," said Bryan. Lusk then asked Bryan where his party was on this question; if it had not tabooed and kicked him out of its caucus. This caused a big laugh at Bryan's expense. Lusk scored Bryan for trying to sneak through the anti-appropriation bill two years ago. Bryan denied this, but McKenzie and several others confirmed Lusk's statement. Bryan demanded the yeas and nays. Lusk said, "We are all proud to go on record." There was much explaining of votes. The vote was, yeas 76, nays 26. It was stated that there was $195,000 in the Treasury belonging to the Board of Education.

The bill to appropriate $12,500 additional for the State Normal and Industrial School next came up. Dockery said the report the committee made was unanimous. The bill passed by an overwhelming vote.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to The Morning Star? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to The Morning Star.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to The Morning Star.

Do not forget that The Morning Star is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—60 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 54 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—37 bales cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin, 46 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—1 bale cotton, 109 bbls rosin, 41 bbls tar, 35 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—16 casks spirits turpentine, 119 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—1 bale cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 20 bbls rosin, 91 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—38 casks spirits turpentine, 169 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar.

Steamer Croesus—75 bbls rosin.

Flat—4 bales cotton, 103 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 108 bales; spirits turpentine, 76 casks; rosin, 486 bbls; tar, 463 bbls; crude turpentine, 35 bbls.

Southport Items.

The *Leader*, of the 25th inst., says:

Rev. J. J. Adams has accepted the call of the Baptist church, and will be the resident pastor here for the next year.

The Cape Fear Towing Company will soon open an office in Wilmington as an additional convenience to their business, and Mr. Sterling Craig will move there, so as to be near the office at that point.

The repairs on the dock at Carolina Beach are about completed. The head of the dock has been strengthened with piling, and the railroad track on the approach relaid, the old ties being replaced by new ones.

From Capt. D. S. Bender, in charge of the Government work, it was learned that it will require ten to fifteen days more to finish the repairing of the New Inlet dam. The break occasioned by the storm is not only being made good, but the dam is further strengthened and extended at the east end so as to extend well over on the sand reaches. About twenty-five men are on this work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Bonds Wanted.

Wanted, five thousand dollars City of Wilmington Bonds.

Apply to
FRANK H. STEDMAN.

feb 26 1t

Grand Concert

Friday evening, February 26, at St. Thomas' Hall, corner of Fifth and Ann streets, at 8.30 o'clock. The finest local talent will take part, insuring a pleasant evening. Mrs. Jellicoe will give several selection on the Piano. The instrument for the occasion will be a Kimball Grand, kindly tendered by Mr. Jellicoe. Admission 25c. feb 25 2t.

Executrix Notice.

Having qualified as executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 21th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 21 6w

Europe.

You are cordially invited to join a select, limited party of ladies and gentlemen for travel through Europe in the coming summer. The tour embraces Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany (the Rhine), and Holland. Apply at once for membership and full particulars to Rev. C. L. Hoffman, Charlotte, N. C.
feb 7 tf sun

FRESH CRACKERS.

25 Boxes Lemon Crackers.
25 Boxes Sugar Crackers.
25 Boxes Vanilla Crackers.
25 Boxes Soda Crackers.
25 Boxes Ginger Snaps.

W. B. COOPER.

feb 21 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Tar, Honey and Rum

COMPOUND,

A purely old fashion, home-made

COUGH REMEDY.

No Opiates of any kind.

Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
feb 4 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KID GLOVES.

A DOLLAR KID GLOVE

IN BROWN AND TAN,

four large buttons and stitched backs

for 59c per pair.

WHITE OR CREAM KID GLOVES,

plain or black stitched, former price $1.25, now selling for 98 cents per pair.

FINE BLACK KID GLOVES

were $1.25, now selling at 98 cents per pair.

Corsets.

The balance of our 50c Corsets for 39c per pair.

A dollar Featherbone Corset for 75c per pair,

and all the leading makes at equally low prices, at

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

feb 21 tf 118 Market St.

Mercer & Evans

Keep Something Nice for the Little Folks.

They have just received shipments of Babies' first SHOES (soft) as well as various kinds of other Infant Shoes. Also KNEE PROTECTORS for little folks, which saves the Mamas so much vexatious darning and mending of stockings at the knees. $1.50 for choice in our window. Take a look! Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,
feb 24 tf 115 Princess Street.

Truckers and Farmers.

We have the Genuine Houlton

Early Rose Potatoes.

Plant these and no other.

Use Root Crop Fertilizer Under Them.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
feb 14 D&W tf

Fox River Butter.

35 Boxes Fox River Butter.
50 Bags Hudnot's Grits.
100 Bbls. E. R. Potatoes.

Also Crackers, Cheese, Canned Goods, Corn, Meal, Flour, Molasses, Meat, Salt, Hay, Hoop-Iron, Spirit Casks, Peanuts, Baskets, Drugs, Tobacco, Snuff, Fish, and all other goods in my line.

D. L. GORE.

feb

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you

26 CENTS PER POUND

for it in Boston and no charge for commission or for carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
dec 28 3m Office and Warehouse 149 Pearl street.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

OPENING OF THE

Excelsior Shoe Store.

We beg to announce we will open to-day a

First Class Shoe Store

in the Pearsall Building, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, where we will keep GOOD RELIABLE SHOES.

New Store! New Stock!!

UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE.

Respectfully,

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE.

LEVI McMILLAN, Manager. PETERSON & RULFS, Proprietors.
Corner Fourth and Campbell streets. feb 25 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1897

A FARMER'S OBJECTIONS.

There is no subject now before the American people in which they are as much interested as they are in the subject of the currency. All are interested and none more so than the farmer.

There is a movement now for a reform in the currency system which will give the people more banks in the sections where the fewest banks are and where they are the most needed, which will bring the banks nearer to the farmers, who need them much, but now have very little benefit direct from them. There are too kinds of banks, each of which has its advocates; one the national banks, which it is proposed to make more useful to the people at large by suggested changes in the present system, dispensing with the Government bonds as a basis of note issues and substituting other forms of security instead, and sundry other changes, all of which would prove a decided improvement upon the present system. The other is State banks of issue which would fill a place that the national banks, however wide their scope may be, cannot fill, for the simple reason that they are national banks and will be more or less controlled by the great banks in the money centers. If we are to have the national banks as an established and perpetuated system then we should also have the State banks to fill the requirements that the national banks cannot fill, and also to serve to some extent as checks on the national banks and prevent them from having a monopoly of the currency of the country, for this is what they would have since the currency of the country consists mainly of paper.

There are few people in the South where the need of banks is so much felt who are not in favor of State banks, and the farmer who is not is a very rare exception, but it seems that there are some farmers who are not, one of whom presents some of his objections through the Richmond *Times*, which is an earnest and able advocate of State banks. The *Times* recognizes the force of what this farmer says, and answers his objections, the gist of which is contained in the following extracts from the letter:

"When the farmer gets a dollar he wants the best dollar, not a cheap one. If he has corn to sell, he has no difficulty in getting good money for it, nor do we find difficulty in getting the best money in pay for our cattle or hogs or peanuts or tobacco, if we have any for sale.

"When we have nothing to sell, we cannot get money at all—good or poor. And if we try to get money on horses, it is very difficult—not only here in the country, but even in the great city of Richmond.

"Now, if we had local banks of issue, how would it help the farmer? Would it make the price of corn or cattle or tobacco higher? We can always get the best money now for our produce, and we would be apt to demand United States notes for our produce when we told it, for we want only the best money so pay for our low priced produce."

Of course the farmer or anyone who has anything to sell, or anything to give in exchange for money, wants "good" money. If it isn't "good," it isn't money. The mistake of this farmer and others who oppose State banks is in assuming that the State bank money will not be "good money," an assumption which the *Times* meets with the following reference to the ante war State banks of Virginia:

"For twenty-odd years before the war the banks of Virginia had out an average circulation of more than $10,000,000, which were as good as any notes this country ever saw, and no man before the war ever lost a dollar by the Virginia bank note. Why could we not again have notes of States banks just as good as those?"

One of the mistakes, and a very serious one, that this Virginia farmer makes as to the effect of the quantity of money, is thus disposed of by the *Times:*

"The next question raised by our correspondent which it seems important to discuss is implied in his suggestion that if a Virginia farmer has anything to sell he can now get for it United States money. That is very true, but ability to send products away and exchange them for money that is located at the distant place, and having at the farmer's door an abundance of circulating media of which he can always command a sufficient amount for an enterprises he wishes to embark in are two radically different things. Though he can always send his wheat or corn to a seaport and exchange it there for United States money, yet, when he has paid that away in the seaport for clothes and groceries that his family needs he has nothing with which to buy the fertilizers and hire the labor necessary for the next crop. But if there were a bank at his county seat that could issue its notes, he could borrow those notes, buy his fertilizers and hire his labor, and make his crop without difficulty."

This farmer takes it for granted that there is money enough in the country, but forgets the important fact that most of this money is beyond his reach, hoarded in the money centers, from which it comes only when it suits the money lenders to let it come, the result being that while there is a plethora of money in those centers there is a money famine in others. A moment's reflection should make it plain to him that with a money famine in one section, no matter how plentiful money may be in another section, prices must be low and business suffer in the section in which money is scarce, and that the farmer cannot find sale for as much, and cannot get the prices he could get if money were more plentiful. If he is a reading man and keeps up with the crop movements he would remember that nearly every Fall when the crop movement begins the farmers of the South and the West suffer very much from the scarcity of money to handle the crops and that they have sometimes been compelled to wait for weeks and sell at low prices simply because there was not money enough at the command of buyers to purchase largely and pay on the spot. And this condition continued until arrangements were effected to secure the needed amount of currency from the banks of the money centers. In the meantime prices were uncertain and depressed, the buyers were hampered, the farmers suffered and the railroads which were ready to transport the crops from the interior to the seaboard suffered, and when the glut was broken were taxed to more than their full capacity to remove the accumulations of grain, cotton, &c., stored at the stations.

It is apparent how such conditions as these must affect every interest and what a heavy loser the farmer must be thereby. To prevent these conditions there must be a supply of money upon which dependence may be placed at all times, and the only way that can be accomplished is through the agency of State banks, controlled by the people interested in having this steady supply of money.

MINOR MENTION.

The Raleigh *Tribune* publishes an interview with Col. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, on the annulment of the lease of the North Carolina railroad in which he contends that to annul the lease would be a breach of faith on the part of the State, because the lease was made by gentlemen of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, and furthermore that the annulment of the lease would involve us in interminable litigation. As far as we know there are few, if any, who are disposed to question the integrity or impugn the motives of the representatives of the private stockholders and of the State who granted this lease. The question is whether they did not exceed their powers when they leased the road for 99 years, and whether they were not unduly influenced in this action by threats of parallelling and thus destroying the North Carolina road. If they had the right to lease the road for this period, without inviting bids for it, and did this without any improper influence being brought to bear upon them, which compelled them to act hastily and therefore without sufficient deliberation, that is the end of it. If the action was lawful and proper then the State must stand by it, although it is a bad deal for the State. This is one of the things to be determined by the bill now before the Senate.

* * *

Senator Lee Person, the colored solon from Edgecombe, who came to the front some time ago with a ponderous insurance bill, has come to the front again, this time enforced by another colored solon from Vance county, and emphatically declares that no bill carrying patronage shall pass the Senate until the negroes are recognized at the pie counter. He insists on their having the lunatic asylum at Goldsboro, a colored institution, and half of the penitentiary, which is principally a colored institution. While the pie-grabbing mania has taken possession of so many of our statesmen at Raleigh it is perfectly natural that the contagion should extend to their colored colleagues, who are no more proof against its attacks than their lighter-hued associates. When a man, white or black, gets real hungry and he sees, or thinks he sees, the nourishment within grabbing distance, he needn't be expected to stand on much ceremony or listen placidly to homilies or decorum, and when the colored solons whose following did so much to put the g. o. p. where it is, see their white allies, whom they out number about three to one, going for all the big and little chunks worth having a pretty stentorian howl is not at all surprising. With his distinguished fellow Republican of Texas, the distinguished Lee, of Edgecombe, surveying the situation might arise and ask "What in —— are we here for?"

* * *

As a wisely and economically governed State North Carolina has attracted the attention of other States, and in some matters has become an exemplar for them; but it may be observed that all they find to commend and follow is the work of the Democratic party when it was in power. Three or four Southern States have followed the example of North Carolina in working their convicts on farms instead of hiring them out as had previously been done, and now road-making in this State has begun to attract attention in other States, where the subject of better roads is under discussion. The following extract is taken from the Jacksonville, Fla., *Citizen*:

"Road making in North Carolina has reached a point of practical effectiveness that should be an example for other Southern States. In a recent report upon the subject the fact appears that the sum of $109,000 has been raised by taxation for the purpose, one county having created a fund of $86,000, another one of $12,000, and a third one of $9,800. About thirty counties have levied a road tax, and a number of them have been working the roads with convict labor, at a low cost, and with satisfactory results."

North Carolina was getting along pretty well until the Republican-Populist combine got control of things, and we will be fortunate if they do not bring the State into contempt and destroy the prestige she won under Democratic rule.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mrs. Martha Moseley, relict of the late Dr. Geo. W. Moseley, died at her home in Taylor's Bridge on Monday night. She had been ill for about two weeks with grip complicated with pneumonia. The deceased lady was about 55 years of age.

— Durham *Sun*: To day we have to chronicle the death of James R. Mallory, one of Durham's popular and high-toned gentlemen. Mr. Mallory had been sick for some weeks, and for the last two or three days his life was despaired of. At 6.10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning the end came.

— Washington *Messenger*: The trial of Hatton Perry for criminal assault came to an end last evening with the verdict guilty. The case had consumed three days when given to the jury, who deliberated only about forty minutes, with the above result. The judgment of the Court was that Hatton Perry be confined in the common jail of Beaufort county until Tuesday, the 23d day of March, when between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., he be taken from the jail to the place of execution by the sheriff and there hung by the neck until dead. The prisoner showed no signs of nervousness, but was composed. His counsel moved for a new trial, which was overruled. Then the counsel gave notice of an appeal.

— Charlotte *News*: Dr. Charles F. Meserve, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, spent last night in Charlotte, Yesterday he was at Concord, taking part in the organization of the cotton mill, to be owned and operated by negroes. The officers and directors were elected yesterday and arrangements made to begin work on the mill as soon as practicable. This experiment of a cotton mill owned by negroes and run by negro labor will be watched with interest all over the South. —— Jack Miller, alias Sawee, alias Tom Mills, was caught here this morning. The Governor of Virginia offers $100 reward for his capture. July 21st, 1896, Miller murdered his common-law wife by chopping her head off. He came from Norfolk here. Talking to Policeman Irwin he told of the crime and said he saw the murderer caught. The murderer has never been caught.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Wolcott has caused the announcement to be made that that he is very much encouraged over the results of his trip. One of the results of the Senator's trip is the disclosure of the fact that he is a man who is very easily encouraged. —*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

—— While certain Republican organs are rejoicing over the collapse of a number of trusts in the iron and steel manufacture, and attributing it to the approach of protection, sundry new trusts are being formed either in spite of or on account of its approach. During the past week two new trusts came into existence on the same day, the rattan and the incandescent light.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— Col. Farquhar, a large manufacturer of agricultural implements, and a sound money McKinley man, is vociferously protesting against the protective tariff. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "He had the opportunity to vote for what he said he believes, and he did not do it. Now he should take what he voted for, if not with joy, at least in decorous silence."—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Because the Carnegie Company has been enabled to sell steel rails to English railway companies at lower prices than they can be bought in England, the purblind protectionists cry out: "Now the English will be obliged to abandon free trade!" Instead of abandoning free trade, the wise Englishmen will abandon making steel rails when they can get them cheaper elsewhere. They will never be prevailed upon to re-enter that Fools' Paradise where men undertake to make themselves richer by taxing themselves. — *Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

Earliest Known Love Story.

In a garden of tropical beauty two lovers stood and under the soft influence of the moon breathed out their tender love in words of sweet and soulful sound. The man all adoration and devotion swore. The woman all fidelity promised. And yet with the very intensity of her love she doubted and fain would ask a question to still the jealous beating of her heart. With white arms twined about his neck and gazing into his soul's depths, in tremulous tones she murmured, "Dearest, tell me true, am I your first and only love?" Then her eyes drooped for very fear, but raised with proud brightness as he swore by all the stars in heaven, by all the angelic host, by all the cycles of eternity, never, never before had he breathed word of love to woman. And the wonder of this lone idyl is that the lover spoke the truth, and she knew it for a fact, for the man was—Adam; the woman, Eve. — Illustrated American.

English Prowess.

"It is curious," said Wilkes, "how Great Britain dominates the world."

"Very," said Barber, "but you can explain it. She never loses a chance to conquer others. Races that her armies do not overcome her pickles and sauces do. Last year she exported £1,300,000 worth of pickles. Say you get ten pickles for a penny—each pound contains 240 pence, or 2,400 pickles. One million three hundred thousand times 2,400 is 3,120,000,000. The human race is strong, but it can't withstand so many pickles as that."—Pick Me Up.

Young Linguists.

"It's a queer thing about children—babies," said the proud father. "If I say 'cat' to my boy, the nearest he can get to repeating it is 'tat,' but if I make up a word like 'oobijoobie' that youngster can speak it more fluently than I can."—Pearson's Weekly.

Rigid examination is made into every claim, and no patent will be issued which seems to infringe upon the rights of a previous patentee.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness. †

TWINKLINGS.

—One of Many—"Is that an argument on the tariff you're reading?" "No, I suppose it was intended as an argument, but it's merely a speech."—*Puck.*

— Mrs. Horner—Is your husband off on the road to-day?

Mrs. Traveler—I shouldn't wonder a bit. He went out on his bicycle this morning.—*Truth.*

— Mr. Dyer—"Where is the bargain counter?"

The Floor Walker—"There are several. What are you looking for?"

Mr. Dyer—"I'm looking for my wife." —*Life.*

—One day a malicious person said to Alexandre Dumas fils, "Your father was a mulatto was he not?" Dumas replied, "Yes, sir; my father was a mulatto, my grandfather a negro, and my great-grand father a monkey. My genealogy begins where yours ends."—*Tit-Bits.*

— In Cuba.—"The insurgents," reported the scout, "have a dynamite gun."

"Strange," mused Weyler, "strange that I never thought of taking that gun." He immediately wrote a dispatch in which he captured the dynamite gun. *Puck.*

—"There is no occasion for you to envy me," said the prosperous person.

"I have as many troubles as you."

"I allow you do, mister," admitted Dismal Dawson, "but the difficulty with me is that I ain't got nothing else."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Maude—"What style do you prefer in the opera—German, Italian, or French?"

Ethel—"Oh, French, by all means. There was a lovely one in front of me last week—green velvet, with black and white ostrich tip combined with lace and pink roses."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The Requisite; "He is very nice," said the young woman. "And he bears an illustrious name." "Yes," replied her extremely practical mother, "but titles don't make any difference in my mind unless they have some standing in the recording office. In my opinion what this generation ought to demand is deeds, not words.'.—*Washington Star.*

—"There, now," cried the boy, as the familiar tones of the harmonium broke the stillness of the night, "they are going to sing the dog's holiday." "Sing what?" "The dog's holiday." "Who told you that. Able?" "Oh, that's what the minister always says in church: 'Now we will sing the dog's holiday.'"—*Household Words.*

FLOWERS AS FOOD.

The Aztecs Used to Revel In Cooked Pumpkin Blossoms.

A dinner of a bunch of rosebuds would hardly be called a feast, and we should most likely be inclined to think ourselves trifled with if we were asked to dine upon the large, growing blossoms of a pumpkin vine. But in olden times some of the American Indians, notably the Aztecs, esteemed these flowers, when properly cooked, a great dainty. At the present day the natives of many parts of India depend for food upon the blossoms of the cassia tree. They do not even need to cook the flowers, but make a good meal of them raw, just as they gather them up under the trees, from which they fall in great numbers during the night. The American Druggist describes the blossoms as sweet and sickly in odor and taste. Sometimes they are dried in the sun and are sold in the bazaars as a regular article of diet. The trees are so highly esteemed that the threat of cutting down their cassia trees will generally bring an unruly tribe to terms.

This is hardly to be wondered at when it is understood that a single tree will yield from 200 to 400 pounds of flowers. The Parsees cook the flowers and also make sweetmeats of them. But, after all, we are not quite at liberty to smile at the flower eating propensities of these strange peoples. There is one flower afforded by our own gardens that finds a place freely upon our tables. We are apt to look upon the delicious cauliflower as a cabbage, but it is the flower heads and flower stalks that we consume in the cauliflower and not the leaves, as in the case of the cabbage. He who eats a cauliflower is a flower eater as truly as the Parsee.

Nobody would be inclined to deny that smoked fish and smoked meat are agreeable varieties in our bill of fare, but few perhaps would feel ready to plead guilty to a taste for smoked flowers. And yet, when we give to the clove its well earned place among our flavorings, we are making use of a smoked flower bud. The delicate, peach colored buds grow on a small evergreen and are ruthlessly plucked from the ends of the branches before they have had time to expand. Afterward they are dried in the sun and then slightly smoked over a wood fire to give them the brown color we are familiar with.—Youth's Companion.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

She Is Always In the Fashion, No Matter What She Does.

The American woman is generally gracious, elegant. She likes to remain fresh and young and to please a long time after the "limit of age."

She is artistic, refined and cultivated also. She is willing to look and listen, and oftentimes she really understands the artistic. There is no lack of "woman painters," but there is a lacking of "paintings by woman."

If one leave in the shadow certain exceptions, one will see that a modern American woman is charming and almost superior to the majority of European women. She is more amusing, more frank, more funny and has infinite variety. She is more serious also. She likes noise and pleasure, chiffons and even love. She likes children, too, but not too many of them. One may even say that she prefers other people's children, but she makes a good, intelligent and affectionate mother.

It is related that Demosthenes, subdued by a woman, said, "That which I thought in a year a woman overturned in a night." The history of Greek women would be almost the history of Greece, and in America, as in France, the history which does not follow woman loses its way.

There is a descending ladder. On the top, in the White House, we see the influence of a woman. Not far from the heights we find a woman forcing men to vote on the no license question. Wherever she appears she dictates the laws, she imposes her fancies, she urges her despotism.

An American writer, Mr. O. F. Adams, says that American democracy, the pretended apostles of equality, the levelers of privileges, have finished by establishing inequality for the benefit of woman by making her a privileged person par excellence and reversing the Asiatic conception have made her a despot and men her subjects.

The American woman is always in the fashion, no matter what she may do, no matter what the barbarism of her dress may be. It is seldom that she adorns her dress. It is the dress that adorns her.—From "A Parisian In America."

Women In Clubs.

"It is so like women," said a clubman recently, "to take a club rejection of themselves or one of their friends so much to heart. In a man's club the matter is viewed much more philosophically. A man is put up at a club. If he gets in he is pleased. If he doesn't, he does not resent it except under unusual circumstances. His rejection does not necessarily imply anything derogatory to his character—simply, as the editors say, that for that particular club he is not 'available.' But women go all to pieces over such a happening. My wife recently proposed a woman at a club of which she is a member, and the name was turned down by the board of admissions. Whereupon my wife bit her finger nails off in despair at what she considered 'an awful thing' not only for her friend, but for herself. The particular club referred to is very conservative. It has certain fixed rules governing its membership that no one has a right to disregard. The applicant in question did not respond to the test established and was therefore not eligible. That was all there was of it. It all comes, I suppose, from the extremely personal point from which women look at everything."—New York Times.

CUPID'S RATTLE.

They were not really engaged—that is to say, society had never been officially informed of the fact. If an engagement signifies a pledge given and taken, or if it means that he has given a ring to secure an option on her, they were not engaged. But she knew that Brent loved her and that some day she would marry him, and he knew that she was the only woman he ever had loved or ever could love; that she filled his life and made it perfect. And he was sure that she knew this. In fact, there was between them what our grandmothers called an understanding.

Then there came a terrible misunderstanding. He could not understand, and she would not. What it was all about, how it began, neither could have told. He thought that he was ten minutes late for an appointment with her, and she thought—she didn't think, she lost or mislaid her temper. "And it grew, and it grew," and so began their tale of woe. She was "out" several times when he called. So he stopped calling.

She refused an invitation to a dinner to which she knew he was asked. He waited an hour for her at a tea, and when she came into the room he left it by another door and fled from the house. She saw him go, and her face fell.

Up to that time she had been prepared to forgive him graciously when the proper moment came, but when she saw him disappear through those portieres she knew that she would never, never speak to him again. He walked several streets, cursing everything in general and one woman's intellect in particular. Then he retraced his steps and hung round the house like a veritable thief, waiting to see her come out and get into her carriage.

When Mrs. Trenor's invitation to the baby's christening came, he wrote a regret because she was going to be godmother, but he did not send it. "No, by Jove!" he said savagely to himself. "She needn't think she can keep me away from everything." He accepted the invitation, and sent the baby a silver rattle.

The Trenor parlors were full when he arrived, and she was not visible, so he went out into the conservatory. Soon there was a hush in the babble of voices, and he looked through the window into the drawing room. His eyes in the window saw none of the gorgeous details, because she, the beautiful godmother, was coming into the room carrying the baby. The sweet voice of the godmother thrilled one hearer, and then John Sherwood Trenor received the congratulations and good wishes of his mother's friends, enduring it all with a calm, grave aspect, turning his round blue eyes occasionally on his godmother to make sure that all was right. She held him in her arms, talking to him and for him. Once she buried her face in his fluffy lace gown, and it was probably only an accident that it was at the very moment when Brent entered the room. Mrs. Trenor hastened to meet him.

"Oh, Mr. Brent, you're just in time to speak to Jacky before he goes back to the nursery. So good of you to come, and the blessed lamb wants to thank you for the beautiful rattle you sent him. He has hardly let go of it once. Doesn't Miss Sherwood look lovely? But, then, she always does."

His hostess rattled on, leading him nearer and nearer to the little hero of the occasion. The little hero was beginning to be tired, and Miss Sherwood was completely absorbed in entertaining him.

"Muvver's blessed lamb! Muvver's blue eyes!" Mrs. Trenor kissed the baby hands rapturously. "Will little white bear thank Uncle Jerry for the boo'ful rattle? Isn't he blessed?" she added to Brent, and fluttered away, leaving the three alone under the canopy.

"How do you do, old boy?" Brent put one finger into the little pink hand, and 8-months-old Jacky held on to it with all his baby strength. A gurgling, throaty laugh bubbled out as he tried to put his visitor's finger in his mouth.

Miss Sherwood concealed the smile that was twitching her lips by pressing a light kiss on the baby's soft bald head. She had responded coolly to Brent's frigid greeting.

"A very pretty party," he said in an awkward society tone.

"Meaning the baby?" she asked innocently.

Jacky had succeeded in implanting his four little teeth in Brent's finger, and in his delight over his victory he flung the rattle on the floor. Miss Sherwood and Brent both stooped for it, and through each mind ran a fervent wish that they would not bump heads. But nothing so commonplace happened. When they attempted to rise, they found that were imprisoned. Jacky had seized the golden hair in one hand and the crisp black locks in the other. Neither dared to use force to secure freedom. Babies were unknown quantities to both of them. Perhaps Miss Sherwood might have done something, but she didn't.

"Hold on, old boy! Stop that!" came in smothered accents from Brent, and even more smothered was the remark of condemnation that followed.

Jacky did hold on, but not in the sense that Brent meant. He clutched both hands more and more firmly, hammering them together at intervals. The gleeful chuckles and loud crowings of her boy attracted Mrs. Trenor's attention. She hastened across the room.

"Oh, little bear; nonie, nonie! Muvver's blessing! Muvver's little white bear mustn't pull hair."

She loosened the tiny fingers, but not before every one had observed the spectacle of two very red faces being hammered together by "muvver's little bear." Of course every one laughed, and of course Brent and Miss Sherwood had to make the best of it and laugh too. Their eyes met, and the laugh penetrated the haze of misunderstanding in which they had drifted for so many days as the morning sun penetrates the low dying fog on the seashore, sweeping it away and leaving no trace. There was not even anything to explain, and when the engagement was announced some people wondered whether Jacky had not had a—well, to express it in a homespun way, had a finger in the pie.—Exchange.

Whistler, the Painter.

The personal appearance of Whistler, the painter, is described by a McClure's writer: "His face is a remarkable one. It is covered with countless wrinkles, but is clear of complexion and evidently very well groomed. He wears a well curled gray mustache and slight imperial. His eyebrows are unusually bushy, and his glistening brown eyes peer out from underneath them like snakes in the grass. His hair is the most amazing part of his get up. It is all arranged in separate curls, most artistically put together. They are all dyed black, with the exception of one, which remains quite white, and on grand occasions is tied up with a small ribbon."

The Most Important Room.

The sitting room can be made to do duty as a parlor; the library as a music room; a drapery hidden corner of the second floor hall as a bathroom; a chamber with a folding, turn down sofa bed for a sitting room, sleeping room, smoking room or reading room. But a kitchen, however metamorphosed, will be, must be and cannot be otherwise than a kitchen still. These considerations mark out the kitchen, in the plan of household salvation, as the most important room in the domestic economy of homemaking.

A Sure Sign.

"How do you like your new music teacher?"

"He's no good."

"Why, what makes you think so?"

"Yesterday I played a common tune clear through, and he didn't say it would take a week's practice to offset the harm done."—Cleveland Leader.

Editorial Gratitude.

There is a Kansas editor who takes the right view. Recently, under the headline "We Are Thankful," he published the following editorial note: "We slipped and fell the other day and peeled our shin and nose. We feel grateful that we did not break our d——d neck."—Scranton Truth.

A Transfer.

Little Johnnie—When Miss Nexdoor got married, her mother threw an old slipper after her. What was that for?

Little Ethel—Oh, they always do that. That means that her mamma isn't never going to spank her any more.—Pick Me Up.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

CORNELIUS CORNWALL—Don't call me Mr. Cornwall, Alice, it is so formal, you know. Call me Cornelius.
MISS ALICE—I'd call you Corn if—if—
"If what, darling?"
"If I thought you'd pop, and smoke Pick Leaf."
Mr. Cornwall is now engaged.
Moral: Always smoke

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27, 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13, 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind." †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	4⅝	@	5
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	4⅝
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	38	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	4¼
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	95
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	11	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 0[illegible]
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent	5 50	@	5 75
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8¼
GRAIN—lb bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	38	@	39
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45	@	45
Cow Peas	75	@	85
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	16
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb		@	2
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5¼	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	28
" " " in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	29
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 75	@	1 85
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 00	@	9 25
Rump		@	8 75
Prime		@	8 75
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	[illegible]
Standard A		@	[illegible]
White Ex. C		@	[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	@	[illegible]
C. Yellow		@	[illegible]
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, February 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 25½ cents per gallon bid for machine-made casks, and 25 cents bid for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet, Hard 1.30, Soft 1.80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 26¾@26½c; rosin firm, $1.25, 1.30; tar steady, 90c; crude turpentine nominal, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	76
Rosin	486
Tar	463
Crude Turpentine	35

Receipts same day last year—22 casks spirits turpentine, 297 bbls rosin, 125 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6¾c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅜	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅜	" "
Low Middling	6⅜	" "
Middling	6¾	" "
Good Middling	7 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—108 bales; same day last year 193.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime; 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 25—Evening.—Money on call to-day was easy at 1½@2 per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent, closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 3 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers bills at 485¼@485½ for sixty days, and 487@487¼ for demand. Commercial bills 483@484¼. Government bonds were strong; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 95½. State bonds were dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 123. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 25—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; February 7 00, March 7 00, April 7 05, May 7 10, June 7 16, July 7 25 August 7 23, September 6 91, October 6 92 November 6 84 December —. Sales 143,800 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 2,687 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 1,597 bales; sales —— bales; sales to spinners 199 bales; stock 264,774 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,240 bales; exports to Great Britain 561 bales; to France 18,850 bales; to the Continent 4,114 bales; stock 903,047 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 73,685 bales; exports to Great Britain 37,431 bales; to France 24,946 bales; to the Continent 44,750 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,879,104 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,526,631 bales; exports to France 556,036 bales; exports to the Continent 1,484,370 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

Flour quiet, easy and unchanged; Southern flour dull easy and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot market more active for exports and firm; No. 2 red free on board 83¼@82¾c; ungraded 74@90c; options declined ⅛@⅜c, rallied ⅜@1⅛c, closing firm at ⅜@⅜c over yesterday, with trading more active; No. 2 red February 81⅛c; March 81⅛c; April 80⅝c; May 80⅜c; June 80c; July 78⅝c; September 76⅛c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; options were dull and closed firm at ⅛c advance; February 29; May 29⅜c; July 31c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull but firm. February 21⅛c; May 21⅛c; spot prices—No. 2, 21¼; No. 2 white 23¼c; mixed Western 20@23c. Lard was quiet and firm at prices; Western steam $4 25; city $3 85; May $4 37, nominal; refined lard was dull; Continental $4 45; South American $4 65; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork steady and moderately active; new mess $8 25@8 75. Butter—fancy steady; demand moderate; State dairy 10@18c; do. creamery 13@18c; Elgins 19c. Eggs in moderate demand and unchanged; State and Pennsylvania 17½c; ice house, per case $3 00@3 75; Western fresh 17c; Southern 16@16½c; limed 13@13½c. Cottonseed oil quiet and firm; crude 20@20½c; yellow prime mercantile 23¼@24c. Rice firm, with a good demand; domestic, fair to extra 3⅝@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses was moderately active, steady and unchanged. Peanuts were quiet; fancy hand-picked 3¼@3⅜c. Coffee steady and 10 to 15 points up; March $9 05@9 10, April $9 15, May $9 15@9 20; July $9 20; August $9 30; September $9 25@9 30; November $9 20, December $9 20@9 35; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $9 62½. Sugar—raw firm, with a fair demand; fair refining 2⅞c; refined sugar easier and quiet; off A 3 15 16@4 1-16c; standard A 4⅜c; cut-loaf and crushed 5c; granulated 4⅜c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Cash quotations: Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 72@73⅞c; No. 2 red 83⅞@84⅞c. Corn—No. 2, 22¾@23. Oats—No. 2 16¼@16⅜c. Mess pork $7 90@7 95. Lard $4 00. Short rib sides, loose $3 95@4 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 25@4 37½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—February 73¼@73⅛, 73⅛, 73, 73⅜c; May 73⅛@73⅝, 74⅛, 73⅜, 74⅜@74⅞c; July 70⅝@70⅝, 72@72⅛, 70½, 72@72⅛c; September 69, 70½, 68⅞, 70½c. Corn—February 23⅝, 23⅞, 23⅝, 23⅝@23⅞c; May 24¼, 24⅝, 24¼, 24⅜@24⅜c; July 25¼@25⅜, 25⅜@25⅝, 25¼@25¼, 25⅜c; September 26⅝, 26⅝, 26⅝, 26⅝c. Oats—No. 2 February 15⅝, 15⅝, 15⅝, 15⅝c; May 17@17⅛, 17⅛, 17@17⅛, 17⅛c; July 18, 18⅛, 18, 18⅛. Mess pork—May $8 10, 8 10, 7 97½, 8 02½; July $8 15, 8 17½, 8 10, 8 15. Lard—May $4 10, 4 12½, 4 05, 4 10; July $4 20, 4 20, 4 17½, 4 17½. Short ribs—May $4 17½, 4 17½, 4 10, 4 15; July $4 25, 4 25, 4 17½, 4 22½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled and lower; spot 88c bid; May 80¼@80⅜c; Southern by sample 89@90c; do on grade 83½@88½c. Corn steady; spot 26¼@26½c; February 26@26¼c; March 26@26⅛c; April 26¼@26⅜c; May 27¼@27⅜c; Steamer mixed 25⅛@25⅜c; Southern white 27⅜@28c; do yellow 26@26⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 23@24c; No. 2 mixed 21@22c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

February 25—Galveston, firm at 7, net receipts 2,447 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7, net receipts 860 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7 1-16, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7¼ net receipts 468 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6¾, receipts 108 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7⅛c, net receipts 1 bale; Savannah, steady at 6 13 16, net receipts 1,784 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7c, net receipts 3,031 bales; Mobile, steady at 6 13 16, net receipts 401 bales; Memphis, steady at 6⅞, net receipts 440 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 1-16, net receipts 472 bales; Charleston, firm at 6⅞, net receipts 1,943 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices steady. American middling 3 15 16d. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 10,800 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 4,000 bales, of which 3,900 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. American middling (l m c): March and April 3 56-64@3 57-64d; April and May 3 57-64d; May and June 3 57-64d; June and July 3 57-64d; July and August 3 57-64@3 58-64d; August and September 3 55-64d; September and October 3 50 64d; October and November 3 45-64d. Futures steady.

12.45 P. M.—American spot grades unchanged. American middling fair 4⅜d; good middling 4 1-16d; middling 3 15-16d; low middling 3⅞d; good ordinary 3⅝d; ordinary 3 7-16d.

4 P. M.—American middling (l m c) February 3 57 64@3 58 64d; February and March 3 57 64@3 58-64d; March and April 3 57 64@3 58 64d; April and May 3 57-64@3 58 64d buyer; May and June 3 58 64d seller; June and July 3 58 64d buyer; July and August 3 58-64@3 59 64d seller; August and September 3 55 64@3 56 64d seller; September and October 3 50-64@3 51-64d seller; October and November 3 46 64d buyer; November and December 3 45 64d seller. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden

CLEARED.

Stmr Croatan, Chichester, Georgetown, H G Smallbones.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Taloia, 1 135 tons, Fletcher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Santa Maria, 168 tons, Vallis, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Acara, 135 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Victory, 131 tons, Munroe, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W R Chester, 121 tons, Thompson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Jacob M Haskell, 460 tons, Hart, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia S Bailey, 306 tons, Sprague, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Florence A. 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Marion Hill, 193 tons, Armstrong, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 306 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Sierra, 124 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Anne E Stevens, 228 tons, Vanaman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Guido (Rus), 353 tons, Blomqvist, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Otto (Nor), 482 tons, Gundersen, J T Riley & Co.

BRIGS.

Albatross, (Nor), 323 tons, Alex Sprunt & Son.

M C Haskell, 324 tons, Windfield, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

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Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

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Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

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12 Market Street.

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Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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New York City.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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jan 29 tf

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je 1m

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jan 21 1y

AN AIRY DELUSION.

One day, in lovely summer weather,
A pretty, little crimson feather
That in a garden pathway lay
Was by the wind uplifted lightly,
And, shining in the sunshine brightly,
Went flying gracefully away.

"Well," said he, with great pride, "I never,
Bright as I am, thought that I'd ever
Be turned into a bird and fly.
But it has chanced, and though I love you
Now that I am so far above you,
Dear flowers, I must so goodby."

The pinks and poppies, looking after
The boaster, fairly shook with laughter
And thought some very funny things.
But an old thistle growled: "Like others
I've known, who might have been his brothers,
He has mistaken wind for wings.

"Let him go on, a-twirling, twirling,
This way and that a-whirling, whirling,
With airs that really are absurd.
He'll find when his false comrade stops him
In his vain flight and rudely drops him
One feather does not make a bird."
—Margaret Eytinge in Youth's Companion.

THOSE OTHER PEOPLE

We had quarreled. I don't know what about. Neither of us quite knew, I think—one of those unexplained quarrels when we thought mean things of each other without any cause and then justified the other's condemnation by meaner actions. We were polite to stupidity, and our conversation was interlarded with the poorest satire, in which we exulted as displaying the sharpness of our wit and the indifference of our feelings. We ruthlessly stabbed, and wondered every time at the other's cruelty with a renewed sense of surprise, while pondering on a return thrust likely to prove more hurtful. Every day we seemed to be growing farther from the possibility of a reconciliation, till at last we became quite friendly in our enmity. We ceased to be personal, and only discussed outside matters. Our hearts had solidly frozen—we, who had loved each other so much. There was no longer warmth enough even for satire. We ate our meals silently together in the great hall of the queer old inn of Montenero, which was built high up on the rocks above the swift river coiling about their base 200 feet below, an impregnable stronghold in the old times of the border wars, and now but a hostelry for travelers crossing the wild forest lands that stretched for miles to the horizon. I had come to meet the count, my father, on his way south, but he had been detained, and Ugo had declared he would not leave me in the desolate old castle till a safer protector than my female attendant should arrive. I acquiesced—how willingly then, when my heart beat at the sound of his footsteps, and the gloomy halls seemed so mysteriously delightful while he was there. Things had indeed changed. Now I protested impatiently at the waiting. Would not my father soon arrive? Yet surely I dreaded his advent, which would mean our parting without ever a reconciliation.

He offered to ride to his encounter. I murmured that he might if he wished, and turned away with my heart sinking into my toes. He did not go, however, and in this I found further cause for a display of ill humor. He successfully retaliated till I despised him with all my soul and wondered how I ever could have thought him aught but a bear.

One day as I strode angrily along the corridor I encountered one of the guests I had not before noticed, though later I remembered that she had been about the inn for some days. She was a little person, not so much in height—she might have been as tall as myself—as in general effect. She looked little and had the meanest countenance I had ever beheld. I took such a sudden dislike to the creature that I involuntarily drew my skirts aside as she passed. Later on in the day we both observed her at a table in the company of a man. He was taller than she, yet had the same appearance of puny meanness. An impotent pugnacity marked the whole of his irascible physiognomy, the features of which were white and formless. The two openly wrangled during the whole course of the meal, so that we could not help laughing at the ridiculousness of their behavior. They bandied words on every conceivable subject. "Pray don't eat your soup as if you were fond of it," said she. "I hate to see people eat their soup in that way." "You hate every one but yourself," said he. "Perhaps I do, when every one has diminished to a you," she rejoined.

"How brutal they are!" murmured Ugo.

I laughed. Well, we were well bred in our quarrels, at any rate. Whatever we thought we took care to conceal in elaborate politenesses worthy certainly of better feelings. I think he understood what was passing through my mind, for he flushed, a little angrily. Surely I did not mean to compare ourselves to these low creatures, whose deformed bodies seemed the index to their crooked souls? Whether I did or not, I succeeded in hiding further expression of my thoughts.

During the following days we became better friends. The discussion of these oddities made us forget something of our own rancor. We were pleased to condemn them and philosophize on the uselessness of such beings on earth, their hideousness and evident discontent with life. Whenever we came across them, our loathing increased. It happened one afternoon as we were seated on the parapet of the tower overlooking the dense stretch of wooded country to westward, and the silver serpent river, whose color deepened with the setting of the sun, till the whole became a winding line of molten crimson at our feet, that a strange emotion, caused by the wondrous scene, stirred us both. We turned to look at one another, when the sight of their vile figures intercepted our glances and their querulous voices echoed in the great silence—petty, stupid, mean.

"I wonder that they can even think of such things," I said a little hotly, whereat an odd look crept into Ugo's eyes, which made me feel suddenly indignant. No doubt he was comparing me to them. How small of him to do that! How I disliked the way he dangled his feet against the parapet, his sword between his knees! I rose up and went in. He could listen and enjoy the company of these horrible people if he liked, since he could not see any difference between them and me. I went disconsolately to my room and watched from my window, and the tears crept into my eyes as I thought that surely Ugo and I would never be the same to one another again. While I sat and dreamily pondered the idea entered my head that this strange pair had come between us; that they had cast the evil eye on us—the evil eye! I shuddered as a sense of the reality of the superstition assailed me. I recollected that they had appeared at the inn on the day of our quarrel. For seven days Ugo and I had been as strangers to one another, and they—they would sever us for all time. I leaned out of my window, gazing down on the parapet beneath me, on which Ugo still sat. The horrible woman was looking at him even as I was, and the man mumbling to himself. I could have laughed out loud from very rage, for Ugo seemed to be mesmerized to the spot, bathed in the crimson light from the setting sun, with a look in his eyes that was not his, a look of one enthralled by evil. Far below the river seemed a way of blood and the forest trees black and immutable. The idea of blood entered my soul, and with it a terrible thought. I shivered and closed the casement, then hastened away to escape from the grewsome notion that seemed to pursue me and take possession of my will.

* * * * * * *

I had done it. The awful idea had returned to me.

In the late evening I stole through the dark corridor to her room, and all the way I laughed to myself, for the strange madness so possessed me that I had neither fear nor horror. Then I crept away down the stairs and out into the open by the flowing river. There, as the cool air fanned my feverish face, I thought: "I have done right. She was an evil, horrible thing who would harm us. But, Ugo! What will he think? Still," I said aloud, "I am glad! I am glad!"

"Why are you glad?"

I turned round with a little cry as Ugo came out of the darkness and joined me.

"I could not rest," he went on quite naturally, "so I came out here. I did not expect to find you," he continued, with no warmth in his tone, adding: "Those people got on my mind. I felt an irresistible desire to go and smother that brute—kill him! I wish I had. But somehow I hadn't the courage."

"Ugo!"

"What is it?" he said.

"I have done it."

"What?"

"I have killed her."

"You are mad!"

"I have killed her," I repeated.

He remained silent, pale to the lips, then said hurriedly, "No one can possibly know you did it?"

"No—unless"—

"Unless?"

"He—he should divine."

"But he must die too!" He sprang away from my side, bitten by my madness. "Don't you see," he said, looking oddly, "such people must not exist. They are horrible, venomous worms. They are not human. They have the evil eye. They poison the earth."

I followed slowly, possessed by a strange calm. Of course it was quite right. The world must be rid of such extraneous beings. We cleansed our houses of all vile accumulations, we swept our streets and burned every useless thing, killed nauseous insects and treacherous animals, exterminating all that was loathsome. Why did we stop at human vermin, and not purify the world, too, of such defilement? Then suddenly I stood still. Ugo, a few yards before me, was rooted to the ground, and passing near were those other people. Yes, she! I had failed, then! My stabs meant nothing. She could not be killed. Ugo, too, had failed! The blood in my veins turned cold with horror, and, like him, I could not move from where I stood.

At last he came up to me as one in a dream and said: "We cannot kill them! Look! They are some evil spirits. Little one," he murmured tenderly, "come away! Come away from here. It is a poisoned place. They may live forever, but they shall not separate us. We were in their thraldom." Was it a dream? Ugo's arms were round me. "I love you! I love you!" he said! "I have been afraid to tell you, and they, they came between us; but we do not care, do we? You were so brave—braver than I—for you did not hesitate. But it was no use. We could not kill them."

Our arms were tightly entwined. Nothing in the world could come between us now. Those grewsome people were but pygmies. What cared we? And we turned with a laugh toward them. Then we saw what was indeed stranger than anything that had yet happened at the old castle, for there under our very eyes they changed, and she became even as I was, tall and fair, and he as Ugo, brave and beautiful, till at last it seemed that they were we and we were they. Then, as the pale moon gleamed from out the clouds and threw a flood of light across our path, we found that we were alone.

"It is not true!" I murmured. "I may have been like that, but not you." He colored to his eyebrows. "The portrait of me was doubtless excellent," said he. "The other, of course, was a preposterous calumny."

But I don't think either of us cared very much, for we knew that as long as our hearts beat near one another's those other people could not find a way to come between us. And in very truth they were seen no more at Montenero.—Westminster Budget.

Got a Surfeit of Eggs.

"Do you like eggs?" was the question that stirred up a forty-niner to make some talk in a Bangor store the other day. He was an old man, and he straightened up to something like the height of his prime as he answered: "I had a surfeit of them once. 'Twas toward 50 years ago, when I was on the way home from California. We left the isthmus on a good brig bound for New York, but ran into a coral reef in the Caribbean sea and were wrecked. It was a patch of sand just out of the water, but you ought to see the flocks of sea fowl that nestled on it. They had to move out of the way to give us room to stay there, and that was about all they would do. Their nests were everywhere, and there were eggs in abundance. We ate about a barrel of them every day during the 12 days we were there. Some of us got off in a boat and went to San Juan, in Nicaragua, where we got a vessel to go after those we left on the reef. That vessel was commanded by William Lawrence of Bath, who was killed by a man named Wilkinson while he was a policeman there. He tried to get to the reef, but bad weather stove us up so we had to set in for New Orleans, where we found the rest of the men, rescued by another vessel. But eggs!" The old man's face took on a peculiar expression.—Lewiston Journal.

Mulberry Bend.

As to the moral status of the streets west and north of Chinatown I need scarcely do more than mention that these are Mulberry, Baxter and Bayard and that within a stone's throw of Mott street is the notorious "Mulberry bend," for many years past the hiding place of criminals and the last and lowest resort of the abandoned and vicious of both sexes. The tales of Mulberry bend that until recently assailed the ears of the missionary are absolutely unrelatable and to be comprehended only by one used to the sight and knowledge of the lives of criminals and outcasts of the lowest possible character. Within the last few years the police have driven out the worst dives of the region, but the evil effects of those once abounding evils are still to be seen there and unfortunately tell sadly upon the Italians who have filled up the quarter.—Helen F. Clark in Century.

Mountain Railways.

The oldest mountain railway in Europe is the Rigi, opened in 1871, but the Mount Washington railway in America was established in 1868. This is also one of the steepest. And another is the Green mountain line, also in the United States. The Petersburg in Germany is very steep, but the steepest of all is the Mount Pilatus in Switzerland.

Potatoes.

Have you ever tried cooking potatoes in lard like doughnuts? Select the smaller potatoes and peel and drop them into boiling fat. They will come to the surface when they are cooked and should be drained on brown paper. The potatoes may be rolled in beaten eggs and bread crumbs before cooking them if desired.

Mingled Emotions.

He dropped on his knees at her feet and began the speech he had been so long rehearsing: "Darling, love, I hate you—I mean, darling, hate—I love you—no—no—I mean—" Here his face assumed a livid hue and began to tie itself in hard knots.

"What is it—paralysis?" she asked frantically.

"No, love," he whispered hoarsely, "I am kneeling on a tack."—London Tit-Bits.

Hands Soft and White.

Fill a wash basin half full of fine white sand and soapsuds as hot as can be borne. Wash the hands in this five minutes at a time, brushing and rubbing them in the sand. The best is flint sand or the white powdered quartz sold for filters. It may be used repeatedly by pouring the water away after each washing and by adding fresh water to keep it from blowing about. Rinse in warm lather of fine soap, and after drying rub them with dry bran or cornmeal. Dust them and finish with rubbing cold cream well into the skin. This removes the roughness caused by housework and should be used every day, first removing ink or vegetable stains with some vegetable acid. Always rub the spot with cold cream or oil after using acid on the fingers.

Mrs. Langtry's Black Dress.

Mrs. Langtry, famous for her dresses, made her debut in society in a simple black frock, which she wore all through one season. Immediately after her picture appeared she became the rage, and duchesses themselves did not hesitate to stand on chairs to catch a glimpse of her as she passed. Everywhere she wore the black gown, sometimes turned in so that the beautiful curves of her neck were revealed, and sometimes drawn up close in front with only a bunch of lilies to relieve the blackness. It was mended, it was pressed, but at dinner party or ball, at private gatherings or at social entertainments, the famous beauty wore the one black gown.—London Lady.

Broom and Brush.

It is easier and better to use a whisk broom for sweeping a fine carpet than a broom with a long handle. Carpets that have a long nap should be swept in but one direction. Otherwise you sweep the dust into them instead of out of them. It is a slovenly housekeeper who uses a feather duster for all purposes. Feathers are useful for getting into corners and for cleaning ornaments into which you cannot manage to thrust a cloth, but such dusters only scatter the dust. You need a cloth to gather it and remove it permanently. Blue cotton handkerchiefs are good for ordinary purposes, but cheese cloth is best for fine furniture.

Tight Gloves.

The wearers of tight gloves will be interested to learn that the women whose hands and arms are famous for their beauty all wear loose gloves. Bernhardt wears long, loose wristed gloves, and her white, beautiful hands are among her charms. Miss Terry has a large hand, almost masculine in the strength of its lines, though the fingers are beautifully tapered. Her hands are in proportion with her figure, and she does not squeeze, either, into tight compresses. She wears large gloves, and her hands are lily white and as smooth as a young girl's.

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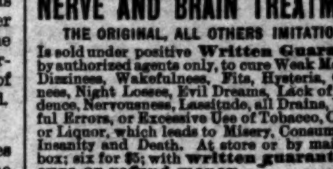

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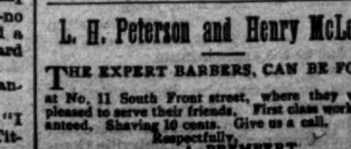

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Foreclosure Sale

BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISION OF TWO Deeds of Mortgage made by M. J. Bremer and wife to the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, and duly registered in Book No. 14, page 37, and Book No. 16, page 304 of the records of New Hanover county, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property in the city of Wilmington: Beginning in the northern line of Church street 100 feet west of the west line of Third street, runs thence westwardly with said line of Church street 50 feet, thence north parallel with Third street 66 feet, thence east parallel with Church street 50 feet, thence south parallel with Third street to the beginning, being part of lot 6, block 181.

P. B. MANNING,
JOHN D. BELLAMY,
Attorneys.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.57 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m., Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.30 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5.38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9.15 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m, Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND *7	SOUTH BOUND †5
A M	P M		P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar (—WILMINGTON—)	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street ....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " ......Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar...Newbern Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

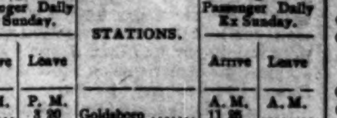
Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING EAST. Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	GOING WEST. Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 19	Kinston	10 23	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City....	8 01	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO
ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE,
ATHENS, WILMINGTON,
NEW ORLEANS,
CHATTANOOGA
AND
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
WASHINGTON, NORFOLK,
RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 11 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 51 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 25pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 07pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*3 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50 pm	7 3:am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

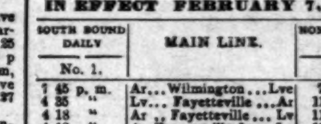
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.

feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 20 a.
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 00 a.
4 18 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv.......Sanford......Lv	1 00 p. m.
12 43 "	Lv.......Climax.......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m.	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 22 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv......Maxton......Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 01 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 05 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar......Ramseur......Lv	6 45 a. m
4 20 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	8 35 "
3 35 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED; daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

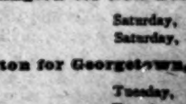
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

feb 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb. 20
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Feb. 27

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Feb. 20
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Feb. 27

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Feb. 23
ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	March 2

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.

feb 17 tf

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YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1897

ENGLAND'S PLAN

For the Settlement of the Cretan Question.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury announced that a telegram had been sent to the British representative at the capital of each of the combined European Powers, the phraseology of which was as follows:

"Inform the Government to which you are accredited that Her Majesty's Government propose to make the following declaration of the policy they intend to pursue, which they believe to be in accordance with that of their allies:

"First, that the establishment of administrative autonomy in Crete is necessary to the termination of international occupation of that island.

"Second, that subject to such system of administrative autonomy Crete ought to remain a portion of the Turkish Empire.

"Third, that the Governments of Greece and Turkey ought to be informed of this resolution.

"Fourth, that if either Turkey or Greece should persist in a refusal when required to withdraw her naval and military forces from the island, the Powers should impose their decision by force."

STRUCK BY TWO TRAINS.

An Electric Car in Chicago—Three Persons Killed and Two Probably Fatally Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The north-bound train on the Chicago & Western Illinois road and the Columbia Heights race train, south-bound, on the same road, simultaneously struck a Calumet electric car at the One hundred and Third street crossing this afternoon. The motorman and two passengers were instantly killed. two other passengers probably fatally injured, and the car smashed into kindling wood. The three persons killed were so badly mangled as to be unrecognizable. The injured are: Mrs. Mansfield, wife of the editor of the Roseland, Illinois, *Enterprise*, thrown two hundred feet, probably fatally injured; Robert Hines, a motorman on the road, probably fatally injured. The railway people claim that the gates were down and that the motorman lost control of his car which crashed through the gates. The north-bound train and the race train meet at this crossing at the same time every day. They were due at the time the electric car struck the gates. The car was squarely in the middle of the tracks when the two trains struck it, completely demolishing it.

TRYING TO REORGANIZE.

The Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association Want to Resume Business.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, Feb. 25.—Four hundred stockholders of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association met here to-day to discuss the affairs of that insolvent company. M. A. O'Byrne, of Savannah, was elected chairman, and W. H. Black, of Atlanta, secretary, W. C. Hale, president of the company, was absent and no one could tell where he was.

The meeting lasted all day and until 10 o'clock to-night. A new board of directors was elected, and the meeting voted to try to get the temporary receivership dismissed and reorganize the association. The stockholders, who are here from all over the South, want to put an experienced building and loan man in charge and keep the concern running.

J. A. Anderson, the temporary receiver, made a report showing the liabilities to be $1,813 394. It is hard to approximate the assets.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Higher—Oats Lower—Provisions Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—May wheat opened from 73⅝ to 73¼c., sold between 73⅝ and 74⅜c., closing at 74⅜ to 74⅜c. —⅜c. higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing ⅛ to ⅜c. higher.

May corn opened at 24¼c., advanced to 24⅜c., closing at 24¼ to 24⅜c.—a shade over yesterday. Cash corn was steady.

May oats closed ⅛c. higher. Cash oats were easy at ⅛c. lower.

The provision market started in with fair activity and a firm tone, but the business on hand was soon transacted and no fresh orders were received. Prices soon began to sag and the early advance was lost. The hog market was higher, which accounted for the opening dullness. May pork closed 2½c. higher; May lard a shade lower and May ribs a shade higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here advanced 1/16c. with sales of 199 bales for spinning. Middling uplands 7⅛c, against 7 13 16c last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7⅜c, against 8 1-16c last year.

The developments in the cotton market to-day were of a bullish character, and prices advanced. Liverpool was better than had been expected; local shorts covered; the receipts at the ports and the interior towns were light; the exports were liberal; the Southern spot markets were moderately active at firmer prices; spot cotton here was higher; the estimates for New Orleans and Houston to-morrow were small, and there was more disposition to buy than to sell.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 70. Spirits turpentine quiet at 28¼@29c.

CHARLESTON, February 25.—Spirits turpentine dull at 26c; sales — casks. Rosin quiet; sales of — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 70, M $1 80, N $1 85, W G $1 90, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, February 25.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 26¼c, with sales of 11 casks; closed firm at 26¼c, with further sales of 68 casks; receipts 70 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 3,000 barrels; receipts 3,219 barrels.

The President sent to the Senate, the following nomination: W. W. Clark, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

A RESOLUTION DECLARING WAR AGAINST SPAIN INTRODUCED.

Exciting Debate on Resolution Demanding Immediate Release of Sanguilly—Spain Denounced as "A Blot on the Map of the World and a Disgrace to Civilization."

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—With an apparent disregard of whether the appropriation bills, still unacted on by the Senate, are to be passed at the present session or are to be referred to the House in extra session, the Senate to-day, by a vote of 40 to 27, laid aside the Indian Appropriation bill, which had already occupied three days, and took up the joint resolution which had been reported yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguilly from a Cuban fortress. It came up in the first instance as part of the morning business, the Vice President deciding that, under the rules, a motion to take up the Indian Appropriation bill was not in order until after the morning business was disposed of, and when at 1 p. m. the morning hour did expire, a motion to proceed with the Sanguilly joint resolution was made by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, and although it was resisted by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Allison, and was voted against by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sherman, it prevailed by the vote above mentioned. The debate from the first was of a rather exciting character. Mr. Allen spoke of Spain as "a decaying monarchy, a blot on the map of the world, and a disgrace to civilization."

Mr. Daniel, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went over the story of the case. Sanguilly, he said, was wounded, sick and in prison. He had been treated rigorously, harshly, cruelly and brutally—in a manner that was a disgrace to this century and to civilization. Not only that, but the American Consul has been treated arrogantly by the Spanish authorities, not only in his own person but in his country. He had been told by a Spanish official high in authority, to whom he had made a most polite and courteous appeal, that his conduct in presenting an intervention in favor of Sanguilly, by order of the State Department, was a disgrace to the United States and to the American flag.

"If that Consul," Mr. Daniel declared, "had demanded his passport, and if the Spanish Government had failed to apologize for that insult to our representative and to our flag, and an American fleet had been sent to Havana to demand it, I do not believe there is a single citizen of the United States who would not have rejoiced at it."

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Daniel whether the purport of the joint resolution was the release of Sanguilly.

"That is the purport of it," Mr. Daniel admitted.

Mr. Hale—"Has not this whole matter been the subject of direct diplomatic negotiation between the State Department and the Spanish Government for the purpose of securing the release of Sanguilly? If so, will the Senator state what has been the result? Is it not a fact that at the present moment the State Department has conducted the negotiation to the point that it is expecting the release of Sanguilly within a few days?"

Before Mr. Daniel had time to answer the question, Mr. Lodge crossed the arena and made a whispered suggestion to him, and then Mr. Daniel replied that he had no such knowledge.

"Has there been," Mr. Hale persisted, "no communication from the Secretary of State to the Committee on Foreign Relations stating that he is expecting that Sanguilly will be released, through the ordinary efforts of diplomacy, within a few days."

"Not within my knowledge," Mr. Daniel replied, and Mr. Lodge also added his negation.

"I ask the Senator," Mr. Hale persevered, "and I ask the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, whether he has not a letter on that subject from the State Department."

"I must decline," said Mr. Daniel, "furnishing information which can be easily got at the State Department."

"But the Senator will recollect," said Mr. Hale, in remonstrative tones, "that the Committee on Foreign Relations is the organ of this body."

"I am not bound to yield my time on the floor on that account," Mr. Daniel replied. "I am the organ of the State which I am representing, and when I get through I will yield to any organ that may desire to be heard, whether it be the organ of the Captain General of Cuba, or of the Queen of Spain, or any one else."

When a laugh followed this pointed allusion, Mr. Daniel promptly disclaimed meaning anything offensive.

"I could say something offensive," Mr. Hale remarked, "if I wanted to, but I will not do so."

"I could not," Mr. Daniel replied, "even I desired to."

"I hope," said Mr. Hale, "that before the discussion ends (and it will not end in one or two hours or in one or two days), the Committee on Foreign Relations will put the Senate in possession of what the State Department is doing in the way of the release of Sanguilly, if that be the object of the joint resolution."

Mr. Daniel—The State Department has been dealing with this matter diplomatically for two years, and two years is long enough for this Government to get a United States citizen out of prison.

When Mr. Hale read a telegram from Havana stating that Sanguilly's appeal to Madrid had been withdrawn so as to facilitate his release, his colleague, Mr. Frye, denounced that withdrawal as a wicked and unjust act on the part of Sanguilly's counsel, and declared (with an accompaniment of applause from the galleries) that if he had his way a ship of war would start forthwith for Havana.

Mr. Hale regarded that outburst as telling the whole story. What his colleague and other Senators wanted was war, but the country would not be drawn into war in the next seven days if he (Mr. Hale) could help it.

Mr. Hoar showed from the committee's own report that Sanguilly had been only two months instead of five years in the United States when he got his naturalization papers; had then left the country and had never returned since (having lived in Cuba for the last eighteen years); that the naturalization papers were fraudulent, and that Sanguilly was no more an American citizen than Mr. Daniel was a subject of Turkey.

Senators Lodge and Daniel denied the right of the Senate to go behind the record of the Superior Court of New York, from which the papers had been issued.

Mr. Teller characterized the conduct of the State Department as "pusillanimous," and said that he expected nothing better from the next Administration. He declared that he would make every Power in the world respect American citizens if it should take all the money, all the ships and all the men that the country had.

When Mr. Teller finished his remarks Mr. Allen alluded to the fact that the discussion had been going on for the last hour on the Indian Appropriation bill, and he moved that the bill be laid aside and that the Sanguilly resolution be again taken up. The motion was agreed to—yeas 40, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Daniel, Davis, Dubois, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Hill, Jones (Nevada), Kenney, Lindsay, Lodge, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Pritchard, Roach, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wilson—40.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Chilton, Cullom, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Arkansas), McMillan, Mitchell (Wisconsin), Palmer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Sewall, Sherman and Wetmore—27.

So the Sanguilly joint resolution was again taken up formally.

Allusions by Senators Hill and White (Democrat, of California) to the inconsistency of Mr. Sherman in having the joint resolution reported yesterday and expressing the hope that the Senate would pass it to-day and then voting to-day against taking it up, brought Mr. Sherman to his feet. He said:

"The Senator from California seems to desire to drag me into the debate, although I do not care to enter upon it. I am in favor of the pending joint resolution, and I think it ought to command the unanimous approval of the Senate. I believe that gross injustice, almost barbarous injustice, has been done to a naturalized citizen of the United States who has a right to protection from the President. I am not in favor of pressing this resolution at this moment, for it stands in the way of appropriation bills. I have so voted and will vote so again. I trust that after the debate has gone on a while the Senate will see clearly the necessity of taking up the appropriation bills and passing them. I do not think there is any inconsistency in that. I hope that Senators who are opposed to the resolution will not stand in the way of a vote. It is great injustice to say that we who are in favor of the resolution are opposed to the passage of the appropriation bills. I intend to stand by the Committee on Appropriations from this day to the end of the session; but that shall not prevent me from doing what I think is right in behalf of the policy of the United States to protect its citizens against unlawful and insolent treatment. I trust that time will never come when an American citizen can be wronged or persecuted by any Power, great or small. That is the way I feel now. I am in favor of protecting this American citizen, though he is a naturalized citizen. I am opposed to wrong and violence and tyranny wherever it is exercised, and when it is exercised against an American citizen I will stand up for him, even if I am alone."

At 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 p. m.

The expected continuation of the Cuban storm did not appear when the Senate met after the short recess to-night. By common consent bills were passed to allow the bottling of distilled spirits in bond and to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea, and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was renewed.

Senator White, of California, had the floor on the Cuban question when the Senate took its recess at 6 o'clock, and would have continued to-night had it not been apparent to the friends of the Sanguilly resolution that if the debate on the subject was renewed Mr. White would talk until a quorum disappeared. For this reason the regular business was proceeded with. It is the understanding that to-morrow, when there is a full attendance of Senators, the resolution will be again called up by its friends.

At 11 10 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, leaving the Indian bill still unfinished.

The galleries were crowded at the opening of the night session, but their occupants were disappointed in their evident expectation of seeing a stormy time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By a vote of 144 to 46, the House, after two days' debate, passed the bill of Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, authorizing national banks to take out of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited to secure it, an increase of ten per cent. over the limit now allowed. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Van Voorhis, Johnson of Indiana and Brosius of Pennsylvania, and antagonized by Messrs. Walker of Massachusetts, Cox of Tennessee, Williams of Mississippi and Bell of Colorado.

Mr. Walker's speech was generally an attack upon the National Banking law, which he denounced as one of the most blighting acts ever enacted in this country.

Mr. Sulzer, of New York, offered in the House a bill "declaring war between the Kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their territories." The measure reads as follows;

"That war be declared to exist between the Kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President be authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commission or letters of marque and general reprisal in such form as he may think proper, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, effects of the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and the subjects thereof."

The measure was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolution agreed upon to-day by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for the correspondence relating to the arrest and punishment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, was presented by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and agreed to.

At the suggestion of Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts, Speaker Reed stated that he would order to be removed from the permanent record the words in the *Record* this morning announcing the arrival of Mr. Bryan on the floor yesterday, together with the fact that he was received with cheers on the Democratic side.

The House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE

Congratulated for the Patriotic Stand He Has Taken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The following is a copy of a cablegram sent to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to-day:

New York, Feb. 25.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Havana.—The Cuban League of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, congratulate you for your patriotic stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed by some of its leading officials.

[Signed] ETHAN ALLEN,
President of the Cuban League of the United States.

FIRE IN NORFOLK.

Three Hours' Hard Work Necessary to Subdue the Flames.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, Feb. 25.—Fire broke out this morning at 10 o'clock in the cotton warehouse of I. B. Lee & Co. and Jones, Son & Co., and although the department was assisted by four fire tugs, three hours' hard work was necessary to subdue the flames. The damage to the building is $1,500, fully insured. The stock is valued at about $30,000 and the extent of damage thereto cannot be ascertained until smouldering cotton is removed. It is fully insured, however. To-night at 9 o'clock the fire again broke out but was soon subdued.

NOT EXACTLY RIGHT is the way thousands of people feel. It is because their blood is poor. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, will promptly set them right.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists.

THE SANGUILLY CASE.

Committee Comes to the Conclusion That the Senate Can Wait No Longer on Spain's Promise—Gen. Lee's Reported Resignation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting this morning for the purpose of again considering the resolution reported yesterday instructing the President to demand the immediate release of Julio Sanguilly, an American citizen now confined in prison in Cuba. This meeting was forced by the attitude of the members of the Committee on Appropriations who, through Chairman Allison, gave notice yesterday afternoon that all business must give way to appropriation bills. The Committee on Foreign Relations believes that the situation in Cuba demands the attention of the Senate fully as much as do the appropriation measures, especially in view of the treatment of Sanguilly and the repeated violations of the treaty rights of Americans in the island.

The case was carefully discussed this morning and the committee reached the unanimous conclusion that the Senate could afford to wait no longer for Spain to keep her promise made to Secretary Olney to release Sanguilly, and the decision was reached to insist upon the consideration and passage of the resolution to the opposition of appropriation measures and everything else.

The report that Consul General Lee had been given his passport by the Spanish authorities in Cuba caused a flutter at the Senate end of the Capitol, where the action of the Senate committee on the Sanguilly case has revived interest in Cuban affairs. Senators are guarded in their utterances, preferring to await some confirmation of the report before committing themselves to statements that were on the tip ends of their tongues. It is not beyond the truth to say that a very considerable portion of the Senate hopes the report is accurate, for they say that nothing short of an overt act on the part of Spain sufficient to compel this Government to assert itself will bring the trouble on that island to an end or bring about the protection of American citizens.

The statement was made upon the floor of the House to-day, upon the authority of a prominent Southern Congressman, that Consul General Lee had resigned his office. The Congressman stated that he had seen the dispatch from the Consul General at the State Department and that Secretary Olney had requested that official not to press the resignation until after the expiration of the present administration. The dispatch in question was received at the State Department either Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. Government officers, however, continue to deny the truth of the statement that Gen. Lee's resignation has been received at the Department of State. It is not denied that there has been friction between Gen. Lee and the Department, but confidence is expressed that Gen. Lee will be found at his post up to and including March 4. It is said that in cabling the Department last week in regard to the Ruiz and Scott cases, Gen. Lee closed as follows: "If I am not supported my usefulness here will end and I had better be recalled." This, it is thought, may be the dispatch from which the resignation stories have arisen.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning agreed to a substitute for the several resolutions that had been referred to it, calling upon the President for all the information not previously sent to Congress bearing upon the arrest, imprisonment and treatment of American citizens in Cuba. The substitute was adopted without division.

It was also agreed that a special meeting of the committee should be called to consider the Sanguilly case as soon as it shall be disposed of by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM HAVANA.

Gen. Lee's Resignation Ascribed to Change in the Administration—Mrs. Rodriguez Allowed to Return to This Country—Prisoners Tried and Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, Feb.—*La Lucha*, commenting on the report from New York announcing Consul General Lee's alleged resignation, pretends to explain the cause of his reported retirement from office. It says that Gen. Lee's position would be untenable with the advent of the McKinley administration, and he wished to anticipate a possible intimation he might receive from Mr. McKinley that his resignation would be accepted.

The same paper contains an editorial discussing the action of the correspondent of *El Liberal*, of Madrid, in going to see the rebel Commander-in-chief Maximo Gomez in his camp. The *Lucha* praises it as a journalistic feat, but strongly criticises the step, as it says it places the Government in a grave position in view of the fact that Sylvester Scovel, an American correspondent, is now imprisoned for "committing the same crime."

Consul General Lee has obtained the consent of Marquis de Ahmuda, who is now acting in the place of Captain General Weyler, to the return to her former home in the United States of Mrs. Rodriguez, who was recently arrested in Puerto Principe because her husband was a rebel.

The Venezuelan General, Fernando Alvarez, and three other men who were arrested in a boat from a filibustering expedition a year ago, have been tried by court-martial at Santiago de Cuba and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The lawyer who has been acting for Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen who is now under sentence of life imprisonment, has withdrawn the appeal that was sent to Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The *Epoca*, in an article discussing the Cuban situation as affecting the relations of Spain with the United States, alludes to the killing of Ricardo Ruiz, an American citizen, in a Spanish prison in Cuba, and says: "The Ruiz affair cannot assume the proportions of international importance. Spain is ready to punish any persons who shall be proved to have ill-treated Ruiz and the friendly relations between Spain and the Government at Washington preclude any diplomatic strain over the matter."

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

Extra Session to Be Called to Provide for a Deficiency.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 25.—At the conference of State officials to-day it was shown that an extra session of the Legislature is necessary, and Governor McLaurin will call it for March 30th. The Auditor and Treasurer submitted statements of the financial condition of the State, showing probably expenditures to December, 1897, of $749,813; probable receipts, including cash on hand, $564,474; probable shortage December, 1897, $184,-337. The probable shortage January 1, 1898, is placed at only $36,185 but through anticipated collections in December it is presumed the extra session will order a new Capitol building.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

GREECE REMAINS FIRM.

SHE WILL NOT RECALL HER TROOPS FROM CRETE.

A Grim Popular Determination Evinced to Follow Sacrifices Already Made to the Bitter End—Blockade of Crete Strictly Maintained.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Feb. 25, 1 A. M.—A dispatch from Athens to the *Central News* says that King George and his Cabinet proclaim their resolve to maintain their present policy. They declare it is impossible for them to recall the Greek troops from Crete.

The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it is reported that Col. Smotenez, Minister of War, has renewed his offer to resign. There are signs that the remainder of the Cabinet are inclined to take a similar step, but any indication of retreat from the King's policy would involve the greatest danger to the throne. It is therefore unlikely that there will be any faltering in the highest quarters. There is doubtless a grim popular determination to follow the sacrifices already made to the bitter end. An expression of the exasperation felt at the attitude of the Powers was given to-day, when 300 volunteers, who had been prevented by the warships from landing in Crete, marched through the streets, accompanied by military bands.

It is understood that the note of the Powers arrived to-day, and that it will be presented to the Government to-morrow.

The reply will probably be dictated by the resolution of the Cretans to yield only to superior force. The proposal of the Powers is regarded as a precarious make-shift which will not end the crisis.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Athens has sent details of the sufferings of the Cretans to the Pope, praying that he use his best offices to procure an equitable solution of the trouble.

The blockade of Crete is now being strictly maintained. The scarcity of provisions is beginning to be felt. The foreign admirals have stopped all communication between the Greek warships and Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation. A British torpedo boat has undertaken to convey communications from Col. Vassos to Athens.

SANGUILLY PARDONED.

Spanish Minister Receives Official Cablegram to that Effect.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish Minister residing here, states to-night that he has received an official cablegram from Madrid, Spain, that the Queen Regent has signed the pardon of Julio Sanguilly.

The further statement is made that this action was taken by the Spanish Cabinet last week, and will be published officially in the Madrid newspapers to-morrow. The telegram conveying this information to Senor de Lome is signed by Tetuan, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WARM WIRELETS.

Treasury balances—coin, $129 554,-612; currency, $60 299 980.

Mrs. Jennie F. Abell, widow of Geo. W. Abell for years editor of the Baltimore *Sun* and one of the foremost journalists of the country, was married yesterday to Mr. William Barnard Duke, of the bicycle firm of Ehrman Duke.

For the first time since February, 1888 the State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened in Petersburg, Va. The session began this morning at 9 o'clock, meeting in Tabb Street Presbyterian Church. This is the twenty-first annual session of this body and there is a large attendance of delegates.

A vast quantity of nitro glycerine stored between Gould Station and New Alexandria, Ohio, on the Pan Handle Railroad, in the Gould field, exploded this afternoon at 1 o'clock, killing two men and injuring a number of others. Both men were blown to atoms, only a man's toe being found. Houses were knocked down and trees were torn up by the roots.

BAKED BLUEFISH.

Directions For Preparing a Dish Which Is Often Spoiled In the Cooking.

A fish is more often ruined in baking than in almost any other way, yet if a bluefish is properly baked it is a most delicious dish.

Thoroughly clean and wash a fish weighing not less than 2½ pounds for baking. Make a stuffing by putting a large spoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it is melted add one cupful of bread crumbs which have been soaking in a scant half cup of milk or water, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and the same quantity of pepper, one teaspoonful each of chopped capers and parsley, and onion juice or not as preferred. Put the stuffing into the fish and close the opening with small wooden skewers. Cut three gashes in each side of the fish about half an inch deep and two inches long and lay a strip of larding pork in each cut.

Now draw the fish into the form of a letter S by putting a long needle, holding a strong white thread, first through the head, then through the middle of the body and the tail and fastening with a knot that can be easily taken out when the fish is baked. Put a tin sheet, on which have been laid some slices of fat salt pork, in the bottom of a baking pan and place the fish on it back upward. Rub the fish with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Pour over it half a cup of wine. Put it into a moderately hot oven and bake, allowing 15 minutes to each pound. Constant basting is necessary for the success of the dish. When the fish is cooked, lift the tin sheet from the pan and slide the fish carefully into the center of a heated platter, remove the thread and garnish the fish with sliced lemon and parsley. Serve with either of the following sauces:

Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in a saucepan over the fire, stir together and add a cupful of stock, two tablespoonfuls of stewed tomatoes, a bay leaf, half a dozen peppercorns and a teaspoonful of sugar. Bring to the boiling point, add a little sherry and more seasoning if necessary and strain.

For sauce hollandaise, rub half a cup of butter to a cream. Add the yolks of three eggs, stirring in one at a time. Add the juice from half a lemon, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper. Place the bowl containing the mixture in a pan of boiling water. Add one cup of hot water to the sauce, beating all the time, and stir constantly until the mixture becomes like a soft custard. Do not let it boil, but remove from the fire and continue to stir a few moments before pouring it around the fish.—New York Sun.

Each His Own Timepiece.

There is a well known gentleman in business in Main street who possesses a remarkable power, which is also of great service to him. He can go for hours at a time during the day without looking at a timepiece, and when asked what time it is he can tell within five minutes the exact position of the hands of the clock. He always allows himself a margin of five minutes on either side of the exact time, but as a general rule he can tell the time to the exact minute or within one or two minutes of it.

This power of time telling resembles that possessed by the famous Rube Field of Missouri, who died some years ago.

Field could be awakened from his sleep at any hour of the night, and he could tell the time to the exact minute.

He was also a mathematical prodigy. Though he had never received any schooling to amount to anything in mathematics, he was able at a glance to solve the most abstruse problems.—Louisville Commercial.

Weddings In Wales.

Many and curious were the old customs in Wales relating to marriage. The following is an account of the bidding ceremony, an old custom which is said to be celebrated even to this day in rural parts of Wales: The bidder goes from house to house with a long pole and ribbons flying at the end of it, and standing in the middle floor in each house he repeats a long lesson with great formality. He mentions the day of the wedding, the place, the preparations made, etc.

The following is a specimen: "The intention of the bidder is this: With kindness and amity, with decency and liberality for —— and ——, he invites you to come with your good will on the plate. Bring current money—a shilling or two or three or four or five—with cheese and butter.

"We invite the husband and wife, children and menservants, from the greatest to the least. Come there early; you shall have victuals freely and drink cheap, stools to sit on and fish if we can catch them, but if not hold us excusable, and they will attend on you when you call upon them in return. They set out from such a place and such a place."—Philadelphia Press.

A Scotch Joke.

"When we have a fallacy in Scotland," said Mr. Thomas Shaw, M. P., in the course of his speech at the Liberation society's meeting, "we stick a joke in it and the thing explodes." He gave an example associated with the fallacy of the "open door" of the established church. A minister once submitted an account for tithes to a blacksmith, whose exclamation, "But I don't go to your church," was met by the rejoinder, "No, but the door of my church is always open." Next day the blacksmith submitted an account for shoeing to the minister, whose exclamation, "But my horses are not shod at your smithy" was met with the rejoinder, "No, but the door of my smithy is always open."—London News.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Turkeys and Chickens dressed and alive, Eggs, Peas (black eye and lady finger), Mountain Butter in kits and boxes. I. T. Alderman, Commission Merchant, 218 North Front street. feb 20 1m

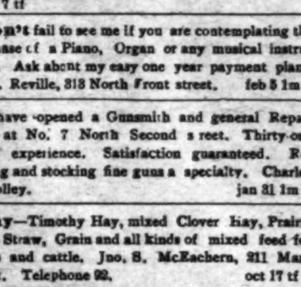
You will not find in this city a better assorted stock of Candies, Fruits, and Apples than mine And don't forget that my prices are the lowest. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. feb 7 tf

Don't fail to see me if you are contemplating the purchase of a Piano, Organ or any musical instrument. Ask about my easy one year payment plans. A. E. Reville, 313 North Front street. feb 5 1m

I have opened a Gunsmith and general Repair Shop at No. 7 North Second street. Thirty-one years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing and stocking fine guns a specialty. Charles H. Polley. jan 31 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. e21



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Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

Linens, Embroideries

LACES AND GLOVES

Will have special showing this week at

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

A beautiful line of all Linen Napkins, extra value, at $1 per dozen.

Just ten dozen of the $1.25 Napkins left.

500 yards Unbleached Damask, 60 inches wide, at 50 cents per yard.

White as snow Damask Doylies. Special values at 85c, 50c, $1 25, $1.50 and $2.50 per dozen.

Have you seen that big Huck Towel for 15c each.

Huck Towel No. 601 at 20 cents is worth your inspection.

A beautiful double hemstitched Huck Towel at 25 cents each.

Bath Towels 25 and 35 cents.

Pure Irish Linen for Fancy Work.

The best $1 Kid Glove ever shown in the city of Wilmington for 75c a pair.

Silk Gloves 25 cents for only 15 cents.

The ladies are invited to examine the one minute Hair Curlers—house finished, strong, durable, tidy, last forever, quick, easy to apply, uniform, sure, neat, do not loosen, 25c per dozen.

A fine 75 cent Black Corset for 50c a pair.

We are still offering what we have left of those 50c Corsets at 35c a pair.

Nubia Rugs $1.50 each.

Japanese Jute Rugs, 3x6, only $1.25 each.

Japanese Jute Rugs—Sizes 9x12, 10x13-8, 12x15.

20 per cent. discount on all Woolen Underwear.

Guaranteed as Advertised.

feb 14 tf

Bargains In Dry Goods This Week

Read these prices, it may pay you:

Sea Island Sheeting, 1 yard wide, at 4c; Pee Dee Plaids, new styles, at 4c; Fruit of the Loom, 4-4 Bleaching, at 7c; Palmer Mills Bleaching, 1 yard wide, at 6c; Columbus Bleaching, 1 yard wide, at 5c. The very best Dress Ginghams at 5c; 800 pieces of new style and best Calicoes at 5c per yard; 500 yards Percale, 1 yard wide, at 5¼c to close; 5 pieces of fine Sea Island Percale at 12½c. A big line of fine Cashmeres, 36 inches wide, in F. F., Black, at 25c per yard, the best Cashmere made at that price; fine Black and Blue Serge, 44 inches, all wool, at 35c per yard.

Remember the line of fine Dotted Swiss at 12½c, 30 inches wide. Black Brocaded Sateen at 10 and 12½c per yard; splendid colored Sateen, looks like silk, in light colors for evening dresses, at 15c per yard. Drapery Goods of all kinds—beautiful gold tinted, different colors, at 10c, worth 15 cents.

White Marseilles Bed Spreads at 50, 75c and $1.00, a very nice line. The best Bed Ticking, warranted feather proof, at 12½c; splendid Ticking at 8 and 10c.

Sheets, unbleached, hemstitched 10 4, nice goods at 50c each; Bleached 90x9 inches square, heavy hemstitched, at 60c each, fine goods; Pillow Cases to match 2 for 25c or 1 for 15c.

CLOTHING—Just received a nice stock of Clothing at a very low price, bought for the cash and they must go. Fine heavy Scotch Cheviot, nicely made, all wool, worth $7 50, now $5.50. Fine Gray Clay Worsted, handsomely made at $7.00 a Suit, worth $10.00. Black Clay Worsted Suits, worth $8 50 and $11.00, my cash price $7.00 and $8 00. To show you this Clothing you will find it the cheapest lot of nice Clothing in the city. A very nice line of all wool Suits for $5 00. We have Men's Pants, all kinds, prices from 45c a pair to $3 00 a pair.

SHOES—We have received a big supply of new Shoes at hard times prices. We can fit your feet with nice neat fine Dongola Pat. Tip Ladies' Shoes from 3's to 7's for $1.00 a pair, nice honest Shoes and very pretty goods. Our line at $1.25 for ladies and gentlemen is very nice and wear well. If you need Shoes at any price come and see us.

HOSE—Gent's Fast Black well made Hose at 10 and 15c per pair.

Come and see us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

feb 21 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President,

GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.

Interest paid at rate of 4 per cent. per annum compounded quarterly on all savings deposited in this Company, which is the strongest strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina. We paid depositors over $8,000 in interest within the past year. Did you get any of that money? feb 21 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $125,000. Surplus $62,500

Prompt and accurate attention given to all business, special attention to out of town accounts. All customers desiring to borrow on good security supplied at lowest rates.

Safety Deposit Boxes to rent in the strongest vault in this section.

feb 21 tf

REMNANTS!

REMNANTS!

Remnants of 10c Bleaching, 6½c.
Remnants of 7c Unbleaching, 5c.
Remnants of 10c Ribbons, 5.
Remnants of 15c Ribbons, 9c.
Remnants of 25c Ribbons, 14c.
Remnants of Dress Goods one-half regular price.
Remnants of Carpets, pretty styles, splendid for Rugs, less than cost.
Few Capes and Jackets, very low price.
Large spools Crochet Silk, 5c.

Job lot Spool Cotton, 1c.
Some new items in our Shoe Department.
Five hundred Children Suits just received, the latest styles. Prices from 85c to $4.50. Greatest values ever received.
Big stock of of Men and Boy's Sweaters, from 25c to $1 50, with large collars.
One hundred and twenty-five Scrivans' Canton Flannel Drawers, 89c.
Men's Heavy Pants, 50c and upwards.

Give us a call, it will pay you. Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Nos. 617 and 619 North Fourth Street,

Car Fare Paid on Purchases of $2.00 and upwards. feb 14 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 29 tf

This Week

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR,

MIXED TEA, SOAP.

Quantity Limited.

Prices and quality will suit you.

S. W. SANDERS.

Telephone 109. feb 21 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. [illegible]

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

SOL. BEAR,

No. 18 Market Street,

dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of $4.50 per ton, $2 25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,

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